

Ellsberg Break-In Case

Nixon Subpoenaed as Witness
In Ex-Aides' California Trial

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order directing the President to answer interrogatories as an alternative to the subpoena.

This procedure would call for Mr. Nixon to respond with written replies to the written questions.

Following the hearing, Mr. Dalton said: "The President's testimony would show that the defendants were acting as federal officers in pursuit of a national security investigation."

Agnew Guard
Unwarranted,
Congress Told

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—President Nixon had no legal authority to order Secret Service protection for Spiro T. Agnew after the former Vice President resigned, the top U.S. government auditor told Congress today.

Eller Staats, controller-general of the United States, said Secret Service protection for Mr. Agnew cost \$89,222 between the time he resigned Oct. 10, to Dec. 15. The protection continues, but is expected to end shortly.

Mr. Staats, who is also head of the General Accounting Office, the investigating arm of Congress, launched an inquiry into Secret Service protection for Mr. Agnew last November, at the request of Rep. John Moss, D., Calif.

In a letter to Rep. Moss, which the congressman released, he said that the protection was authorized by Mr. Nixon in a directive to Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who oversees the Secret Service.

But Mr. Staats said: "In the absence of statutory authority for the protection of the former vice-president, we conclude that the presidential directive to the Secret Service requesting such protection does not constitute legal authority to provide it."

The memorandum from the President to Mr. Shultz said: "You are hereby requested to direct the United States Secret Service to provide a detail for the protection of former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew for a reasonable period of time."

The protection is still being provided, but Mr. Staats said the Treasury Department had told him it contemplates this will end shortly.

The Secret Service is also providing Mr. Agnew with cars and drivers, but Mr. Staats said this is authorized under existing legislation to ease the transition to the new Vice President, Gerald R. Ford.

Earl Warren in Hospital

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP).—Former U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren, 82, is undergoing tests for "a coronary disease problem," a spokesman for Ingwood's Daniel Freeman Hospital said yesterday. His condition was described as good.

Judiciary Panel Republicans
Set Impeachment Guidelines

(Continued from Page 1)

is 21 Democrats and 16 Republicans, with one Republican vacancy to be filled.

None of the committee members that were reached after the meeting was willing to discuss that or any other specific case raised in the meeting, but another Republican raised the matter on the floor of the House.

Rep. Paul W. McCloskey of California called on his colleagues to consider an amnesty act that would allow Mr. Nixon to resign without facing the threat of criminal prosecution.

Referring to the guilty plea of

security investigation be had assigned them. It would negate any criminal intent on their part and that is why he would be a very important material witness."

The former White House staff members are seeking Mr. Nixon's testimony to support their assertions that they were acting as federal law-enforcement officers in whatever roles they played in the break-in.

This assertion is crucial to their claim that they were victims of "discriminatory prosecution" when the Los Angeles County grand jury indicted them last Sept. 4 on charges of conspiracy and burglary.

Mr. Ehrlichman is also charged with perjury.

Arguments to Be Heard

Judge Ringer will hear arguments on the discriminatory prosecution question at the Feb. 25 hearing.

In another action, Judge Ringer issued a subpoena for Bill Krogh Jr. to appear at the Feb. 25 hearing and at the subsequent trial.

Krogh, who headed the "plumbers" unit, is scheduled to start serving a six-month jail term next Monday. He pleaded guilty to a federal charge of violating the civil rights of Mr. Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis J. Fielding in the September, 1971, break-in.

Krogh was formerly a co-defendant in the trial here, but charges were dismissed shortly after his guilty plea was entered last Nov. 28 on the federal charge.

Liddy was one of the conspirators convicted in the Watergate break-in of June, 1972.

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Albert Says Vote
Certain in House
On Impeachment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said yesterday that there will be a vote in the House on whether to impeach President Nixon.

Rep. Albert said 18 impeachment resolutions have been introduced since July and such a resolution is "privileged," meaning its author can demand that it come to the floor for a vote by the full House even if the Judiciary Committee votes against it.

"I've been led to believe by some pretty strong talk in the House that there will be a vote on the issue," Rep. Albert said. "One of the resolutions will be called on."

The Senate Democratic whip, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said that "as of now there are not enough votes in the Senate to convict President Nixon even if the House impeaches him."

Sen. Byrd also said he does not think there are enough votes in the House to impeach Mr. Nixon. A majority vote is required to impeach and a two-thirds Senate majority is needed to convict and remove the President from office.

former White House aide Egil Krogh Jr. in connection with the "plumbers" operation, Rep. McCloskey said.

"The President of the United States has publicly admitted that when he learned of Mr. Krogh's offense, he deliberately acted both to conceal that crime and to hinder the prosecution of those who committed it. These actions by the President constitute high crimes in their own right."

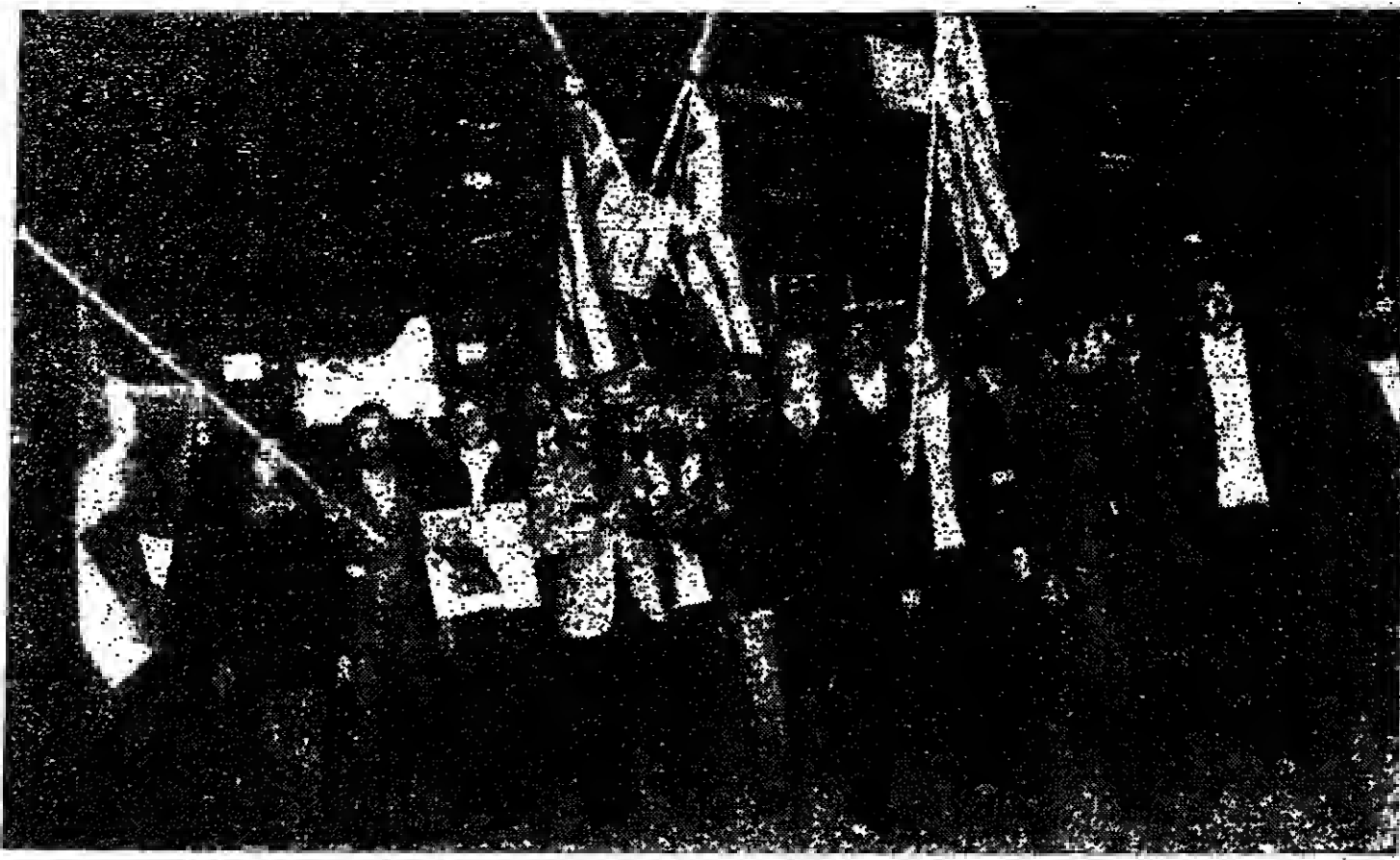
Rep. McCloskey said later that he had suggested the amnesty bill because "quietly, everybody wishes the problem would go away, but the trouble is it's the guy who's in the middle of it. It's just an idea thrown into the debate at this stage."

The threat to the caviar-producing sturgeon and other fish and birds of the inland sea was first reported in November, when the Iranian government reported that an oil spill had killed hundreds of fish and birds.

The Soviet newspaper Izvestia reported yesterday that an offshore oil-well fire at the Soviet Baku fields, on the southwest side of the sea, was in its sixth day and out of control. The environmental experts said pollution resulting from the fire could kill all the fish and birds in the Caspian.

The move follows a week of strikes and protests by organized labor against a government-decreed doubling of prices of essential foodstuffs.

Outside of Cochabamba, Bolivia's second largest city, farmworkers were facing troops over barricades thrown across three access roads. Their leaders said last night that the workers would open fire if the troops advanced beyond a point 20 kilometers from the town.



GREEK UNION—A crowd with flags and pictures of late Gen. Grivas marching in Athens in support of Enosis.

EOKA Plans
Grivas Burial;
Snub Is Seen

NICOSIA, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Supporters of former guerrilla leader George Grivas have announced that he will be buried privately at his old military hideout, in what appeared to be a snub to the governments of Greece and Cyprus.

The Cyprus government had planned to bring the body of the 75-year-old veteran fighter to Nicosia to be in state before being flown to Greece for burial tomorrow.

But his political organization, EOKA (The Committee for Coordination of the Struggle for Enosis-Union of Cyprus with Greece), said it was handling the arrangements for his funeral.

EOKA said Gen. Grivas, who up to his death continued his personal battle to link this Mediterranean island with Greece, would be buried at the house where his body is now lying, in a suburb of Limassol on the southwest coast.

The withdrawal is the first voluntary pullout of Israeli troops from occupied land since 1957, when international pressure forced Israel to give up the Sinai Peninsula captured the year before.

The strip is only a few miles wide at its largest point where it touches the Suez Canal and tapers from east to west. It is about 30 miles long.

Third Army Pulling Out

At the same time, troops in the Egyptian Third Army that had been trapped in Sinai until yesterday began pulling out of their enclave and crossing the canal to enter Suez city, the spokesman said.

The armed forces radio said that the Egyptian troops streamed into Suez. It said that heavy civilian traffic moved on the Cairo-Suez highway that the Israelis evacuated yesterday.

The Egyptian thinning out process, beginning with the bulge in Sinai at the southern end of the canal, reciprocates for the Israeli withdrawal as stipulated in the disengagement agreement signed Jan. 18.

Israeli troops and armor completed the first stage of their pullout from the west bank yesterday, evacuating about a third of the 500 square miles of the area captured in the October war.

Kissinger Line

Further withdrawals will be made in three stages from south to north until the west bank is cleared Feb. 21. The final pullback to a line 15 miles into Sinai will be completed by March 5, Israeli soldiers call the Kissinger line.

Israel's forces will not begin to move out of their final pocket on the west bank until about mid-February, the military source said. At that time, the bulge will be less than half the total area that was captured.

Yesterday, in Cairo, Maj. Gen. Hassan el-Greily, the army chief of operations, said that the Israeli pullback came as a result of Egyptian military pressure.

"The battle against the enemy will continue until all occupied Arab territories have been liberated. The battle does not end at the Suez Canal," he said, according to the newspaper Al-Ahram.

Syrian Shelling

The army spokesman said that Syrian artillery batteries twice fired volleys of mortar shells at Israeli positions near Mazarat-Bait Jann on the northern ceasefire line. There were no Israeli casualties and fire was returned, he said.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman said that five Israeli armored troop carriers had been destroyed in the shelling and that a number of Israelis were killed or wounded. He reported no Syrian losses.

The Israeli national radio, in a report from Geneva, said that proposed disengagement talks between the two sides were continuing.

Hussein in Bucharest; Arrives a Day Late

BUCHAREST, Jan. 29 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived here today, a day late, for talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the Middle East situation.

Mr. Ceausescu was at the airport to greet his guest. Hussein was scheduled to arrive yesterday, but his plane was not able to land at Bucharest because of fog, and he spent the night in Istanbul.

Mitterrand in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 29 (UPI).—François Mitterrand, leader of the French Socialist party, met a series of high-ranking Egyptian officials today at the start of a five-day visit to Cairo. The officials included Vice-President Mahmoud Fawzi and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

Cairo's Third Army Thinning Out
Israelis Pull Out of Deepest Point in Egypt

TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Israeli forces began pulling back today from their deepest penetration point into Egypt in what a military spokesman termed the second phase of disengagement.

He said that Egypt had begun thinning out its Third Army in Sinai.

The spokesman said that Israeli troops started withdrawing from their positions in a narrow strip whose western end came to within 50 miles of Cairo. A military source said it will take nearly a week for the second phase of the withdrawal to be completed.

The withdrawal is the first voluntary pullout of Israeli troops from occupied land since 1957, when international pressure forced Israel to give up the Sinai Peninsula captured the year before.

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Palestinians of West Bank
Oppose Israel More Openly

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister and ambassador, in his East Jerusalem home.

Those who espouse the majority view, however, have vanished since the October war. Said Aladin, also a former minister in Hussein's government but one who had confined expression of his views to his circle of friends, repeated them openly in an interview in an East Jerusalem hotel.

"Jordan doesn't matter to us Palestinians," he said. "Jordan has already made her peace with Israel and between these things are normal. The bridges between them are open. Jordan did not make itself popular in 1967, when they gave up the West Bank without fighting."

"Then, in 1971, they butchered so many Palestinian Arabs. They killed left, right and center. And in the last war they did not allow the fedayeen to take part. I think Jordan is not a factor."

The fedayeen are the Palestinian guerrillas.

Like many foes of Hussein who

have come into the open since the last outbreak of fighting, Mr. Aladin drew a distinction between the people on the other bank of the Jordan and their monarchal authority, since 600,000 of the 1.5 million people of Jordan are Palestinians.

West Bank nationalists of political sophistication refrain from placing the entire country in the enemy camp.

Most favor a form of union between the West Bank and Jordan. "But I didn't say the Hashemites," said Mayor Elias N. Frej of Bethlehem, referring to the Jordanian royal family.

But for the time being, negative feelings on the West Bank have become secondary to a sense of elation born of the war last October and its diplomatic aftermath. Israeli officials connected with Arab affairs and militant Arab leaders agree that none of the sentiments expressed are new; only their open expression is.

More significant, in the eyes of Israeli officials, is the fact that those who had made no public utterances in the past are coming forward. One of them is the Mufti of Jerusalem, who is the Moslem religious leader and chief religious judge of the West Bank. Known for his antagonism to Israel and Jordan, he has throughout the occupation refrained from public statements.

But over cups of Arabic coffee in his East Jerusalem residence, the Mufti, Saad-Eddin el-Alami, said:

"I believe we are under occupation and we are not free to say what we want or don't. But, I myself, I want the Arabs and Israelis to be good neighbors, when the Israelis leave we shall say what we want. Even King Hussein said he will ask the people what they want."

"I am in prison now. What will be in the future we can say when Israel leaves our part."

Annexation Issue

The Mufti spoke strongly against Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, which, unlike the West Bank, has been incorporated into the territory of its conqueror.

"Jerusalem must be divided as it was before 1967," the Mufti said. "The simplest would be to put walls between the two parts."

The hope raised by the October war is attributed by the people of the West Bank to the military performance of the Arab armies, stronger unity of the Arab nations—particularly the support of the producers of petroleum, and world reaction to the political use of oil—and Israel's apparently greater willingness to make concessions in return for peace.

The war is viewed as a victory for the Arabs by all levels of the West Bank population, but for different reasons. The ordinary citizen thinks of it as a clear-cut military victory. The growing of the Suez Canal by Egyptian forces is, on that level, the signal event.

At a politically sophisticated level, the war is regarded as a victory not over Israel but over Arab feelings of inferiority to Israel.

Extreme views calling for a return to Jordanian rule or pushing the Israelis into the sea find little expression. A Palestinian state, which would, for the time being at least, accept a separate Israeli state, is the consensus. But the manner of establishment, character and leadership of such a state remain vague and widely differentiated.

Conservatory nationalists talk about a binational democratic state. The idea is rejected by many who fear it would be dominated by Jews.

Avalanche in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Jan. 29 (AP).—Twelve persons died Saturday in an avalanche near Mardin, in eastern Turkey, officials said. Seven persons were injured. It was Turkey's third major avalanche in a week.

Oil Nations Seen Not Backing
Bid by Saudis to Cut Prices

VIENNA, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia's bid to reduce crude oil prices was unlikely to win the backing of other oil-producing nations, officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said today.

At least two of Saudi Arabia's 11 OPEC partners—Iran and Algeria—opposed a reduction, the officials said.

OPEC Secretary-General Abdurrahman Eshari, of Algeria, refused to comment on the Saudi proposal, but he said in a lecture yesterday that crude oil prices might, in fact, go up if the industrialized nations of the West did not curb inflation.

The head of OPEC, whose 12 members produce 85 percent of the world's oil exports, said that despite the tripling of prices since last fall, crude oil had not reached its real market value.

"Supply and Demand"

"After a long period of stagnation in prices, the oil-exporting countries have now submitted their merchandise to the laws of supply and demand. But they have not yet completely done so," Mr. Eshari said.

The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Sunday voiced reservations over high crude-oil prices and said that King Faisal was preparing "very important steps" to reduce crude-oil prices to avert worldwide economic difficulties.

However, any decision to lower price levels could not be made by Saudi Arabia alone, Sheikh Yamani said.

OPEC officials said that the Saudi price-reduction proposals were not being discussed by OPEC's Economic Commission, which is meeting here to discuss long-term price policy.

OPEC's members are Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

But "Seems to Widen"

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—A rift between Algeria and Saudi Arabia over oil-price cuts, appeared to widen today, with the Algerian industry and energy minister cautioning Japanese oil leaders not to listen only to countries favoring price reductions.

The Algerian minister, Belaid Abdesslem, and Sheikh Yamani met members of the Petroleum Federation of Japan for two hours today.

The federation quoted Sheikh Yamani as saying that King Faisal would send personal letters to the other five Persian Gulf oil states to try to persuade them to agree to a reduction in oil prices.

But the federation said that after Sheikh Yamani left the meeting, Mr. Abdesslem said

Belgium Suspends Ban

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Italy to Ratify Gas

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Rep. Robinson, of N.Y., Planning Retirement

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Rep. Robinson, 59, who is a 77-year veteran of the House and holds a seat on the Appropriations Committee, is the 15th Republican member of the House to announce that he would not seek re-election. Three Democrats have announced retirement.

3 EEC Nations
Plan to Develop
190-mph Train

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (AP).—Nine British, French and West German firms today announced plans to develop a 190-mile-an-hour passenger train for the 1990s and beyond.

It will be the first joint effort within the Common Market to develop high-speed intercity trains, the EEC Executive Commission said.

The train would use a "linear electric motor" which works like a series of magnets to drag the train forward.

In its announcement, the commission pointed out that since the cost of development will be high, a network of this kind will have to be planned on a European basis. Development by the Common Market, it added, "seems a logical means of saving public money, insuring more effective industrial development and promoting a rational transport system."

A commission official said that the system would show its value when European skies are "too full" of planes.

Satellite Skynet-2
Burns in Atmosphere

CAPE CANAVERAL, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Skynet-2 satellite has plunged to a fiery death in the earth's atmosphere, ruining any hope of salvaging the \$14-million mission that was to have set up a British military communications switchboard in the sky.

The U.S. Air Force reported last night that the satellite reentered the atmosphere over the southwest Pacific Ocean Sunday morning.

Algeria would not lower the price of its oil. He also cautioned the Japanese against listening "to only one side" to convince a vociferous price cut.

The Algerian minister was also quoted as saying many members of OPEC were opposed to cutting prices.

Sweden Ends Gas Rations, Raises Prices

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29 (UPI).—The Swedish government today lifted gasoline rationing for cars but raised gasoline and heating oil prices to finance future imports of crude oil.

"We saw no reason to maintain a gasoline rationing," the head of the Swedish Petroleum Board said. "Kjell Olof Feldt held a news conference."

The government's Energy Board said that Sweden's supplies of crude oil and refined petroleum products were sufficient to meet the needs of the country's 8.5 million people to fuel cars on a voluntary basis.

The board said gasoline prices would be raised by 23 öre to 1.40 kronor a liter (41.30 a U.S. gallon) on Thursday. Included in the rise was a "clearing fee" to enable Sweden to go shopping for oil on the Middle East market.

First to Ration

Sweden was the first European country to introduce gasoline rationing on Jan. 8. Mr. Feldt also announced the price of heating oil would be raised by 12 öre to 638 kronor a cubic meter.

In Copenhagen, the Foreign Ministry said today that Denmark would open an embassy in Saudi Arabia at an unspecified date. Diplomatic sources said it is part of Denmark's efforts to secure Middle East oil supplies.

In Norway, authorities said a driving ban would be instituted during the coming weekend, and possibly longer.

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Foreign Minister of Belgium
Urges EEC to End Dissension

(Continued from Page 1)

Common Market decision on full consultation among the nine members of the EEC on national currency parities.

"By this decision, France is showing that it does not think a solution to its problems can be found through the community," Mr. van Kliefeldt said.

On the regional fund, which should have been set up Jan. 1 but has been stalled by West German determination to hold down the cost, Mr. van Kliefeldt said agreement is being held up because some countries consider the proposals "too unfavorable nationally."

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let's dissension is affecting its impact on international affairs.

He appealed to the nine to observe community rules in all cases, instead of the current tendency "to apply them only when it is in one's own interest."

He said that in prolonged disputes in the decision-making Council of Ministers, countries finding themselves in a minority should bow to the wishes of the majority of member states.

Rep. Robinson, of N.Y., Planning Retirement

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A Future for Cyprus

The apparent contradictions that surround the death of Gen. George Grivas—with the Greek government calling him a national hero, for instance, yet refusing him a funeral in Athens—are really reflections of the ironies that history has inflicted on Cyprus. For that island, to which Grivas devoted so many years of struggle, represents one of those tragedies of time and circumstance that often baffle modern statecraft with conflicts of race, culture or creed—like Ireland, like Palestine, like the lands of the Basques and the French Canadians. And it is perhaps the most paradoxical element in Grivas's career that his death may bring peace, and a degree of harmony, to Cyprus.

The island was Greek, conquered by the Turks and partly settled by them—then turned over to the governance of the British. When the world no longer was content to regard an act of force, military or diplomatic, as a final answer, the Greek Cypriots turned on the British under the leadership of Grivas. But British withdrawal from Cyprus could not of itself end an historic dilemma, any more than it did in Ireland or Palestine. Modern Turkey, which had already lost most of its empire, did not want—as Grivas wanted—the island turned over to modern Greece. The Turkish Cypriots did not want to be overwhelmed by their Greek neighbors. Cyprus, under United Nations supervision, became independent, on the assumption that

the Turkish minority would receive special safeguards. Archbishop Makarios, the Greek Cypriot President, sought to achieve some kind of balance, but the exponents of Enosis, union with Greece, continued to fight on. It is now believed that Grivas lived on to become more important than the cause he represented; that his death will permit the kind of accommodation between Greeks and Turks in Cyprus which would end the long struggle between them. Both Greece and Turkey are willing to accept such an accommodation, and thus Cyprus may look to a peaceful future.

If this should be the case, it will give hope to many lands overlaid by many historic bitternesses, and plagued by those who seek absolutist goals by force. After all, it is not impossible to reconcile ethnic, linguistic and cultural differences within a community: Switzerland achieved unity while maintaining diversity, German-speaking Alsace is very much a part of France. It is not essential to a strong national life to suppress the vitality of minority cultures—nor is it necessary for such cultures to fragment a nation. George Grivas failed to bring Cyprus back to mainland Greece—and in the process helped create a nation. For him, that would be a disappointment, for the Cypriots it could well be a satisfactory compromise, for the world it may be a useful signpost to more rational national life.

A Time to Speak

President Nixon's political situation becomes each day more untenable. The widespread confusion and lack of public trust in the administration's statements concerning the oil shortage only demonstrate that the essential links of confidence between President and people are severed.

Yet Press Secretary Ziegler is once again saying that Mr. Nixon "is determined not to become consumed for another year by the Watergate matter." That has the same significance as a man with a grave illness announcing that he is determined not to be consumed by his disease. Mr. Nixon's continuance in office is no longer a matter to be decided by his own determination.

What is decisive now is the courage, integrity and devotion to the public good of the members of the House and Senate and of leading citizens in private life. It is a time for men and women to listen to their consciences. It is a time to speak and speak plainly.

There is little doubt in Congress that Mr. Nixon was deeply involved in the Watergate scandal; but there is also a widespread feeling that it would be impolitic to come out and say so.

Mr. Nixon's remaining strength, such as it is, rests partly in public ignorance and confusion. Much of the public, unfamiliar with the procedures of impeachment, is uncertain about the political costs and implications of removing a President who has violated his oath of office. As congressmen

discovered in visiting with constituents during the past month, many voters are looking to their representatives and senators to exercise their best judgment and to give leadership to the country on this difficult problem.

If men and women of influence in Congress spoke their minds boldly and forthrightly, Mr. Nixon would be unable to fall back on such gasping pretenses as "Operation Candor." There would be an end to offensive and embarrassing insults to everyone's intelligence such as Vice-President Ford and Senate Minority Leader Scott have inflicted upon the public in recent days with their tales about mysterious evidence that would exonerate Mr. Nixon but which he refuses to release.

Some plain-spoken leadership is beginning to emerge. Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, the House Majority Leader, rightly stated this week that the country no longer regards Mr. Nixon as a credible President and that it would be "in the best interest of the nation" for him to resign now. Rep. Wilbur Mills, the influential and conservative chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has expressed a somewhat similar judgment.

For more than nineteen months, the Watergate scandal has been poisoning the public life of the nation. This squalid, demeaning performance has gone on much too long. It is time for the leaders of both parties in Congress to do their duty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Paris Versus Washington

Tacking about with a minimum of precautions, France appears to be turning its back on Europe, at least for a few weeks, in order to try its luck in the Persian Gulf. But just as Jobert was about to leave for Saudi Arabia, Kissinger deliberately showed his disapproval. Under the circumstances, a confrontation between Washington and Paris seems almost inevitable, since their conceptions conflict at all levels, tactical, energetic and commercial. Will Mr. Jobert, who is a few lengths ahead of his competitors, manage to gather substantial, irreversible advantages? We will have to wait, because our rivals won't remain inactive. In case of success, France will have secured for some time the good functioning of her economy. But this might well be at the price, not only of a new delay in the strengthening of Europe, but also of a weakening of Atlantic solidarity.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

The UN and the Paracel Islands

On the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea, a conflict of sovereignty between South Vietnam and China has been decided by force of arms, with the numerically superior Chinese gaining control. The cause of the

conflict was not so much fishing rights, cited as the ostensible reason, but the sea-bottom oil reserves suspected in the area. The affair was a classic example of the Security Council's impotence to enforce the UN Charter's stipulation that such conflicts be settled peacefully, whenever one of the major powers with the right of veto on the council is involved as the aggressor.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Breshnev's Visit to Cuba

He (Castro) is receiving the Soviet leader (Breshnev) at the very least as a dependent if not a satellite of Moscow's power. Yet one of Mr. Breshnev's main concerns will be that his visit should not offend the United States but might even serve to improve Cuba's relations with its unyielding great neighbor.

The talk will be of coexistence, of the imperatives of Mr. Breshnev's own détente with the United States, to which Dr. Fidel Castro's surviving revolutionary ardor must prudently accommodate itself. The rich Communist uncle cannot be expected to go on meeting the bills if the Soviet world outlook of today is to be disregarded.

The time is past for Dr. Castro's querulous anti-Americanism to pollute the new atmosphere of goodwill.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 30, 1899

PARIS—A collision with a body traveling at the rate of one hundred thousand kilometers an hour is an event that appeals to the imagination, and the appeal comes with double force when the colliding body is the globe we inhabit. The chance of a collision with Bella's comet on November 14 next, the catastrophe which the Austrian astronomer Herr Rudolph Palh predicts, is so remote that it can only be represented by odds, unknown in betting transactions, of a billion to one.

Fifty Years Ago

January 30, 1924

LONDON—After a fourteen-hour parley between railway managers and the executive of the striking railwaymen, a settlement was reached this morning. With this strike out of the way, it will be possible for the Labor Ministry to devote its attention to the threatened dock and road transport strike. A storm cloud of possible more ominous consequences has appeared on the horizon in the announcement that the miners' executive will meet in London tomorrow to consider demands for an increase of wages from 20 to 40 percent.



'Thank You, Sir; Thank You, Ma'am... Looks as If We Can Buy Enough Fuel for the Next Leg.'

Sauce for the Gander Also

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Whatever happens at President Nixon's conference of petroleum consumers next month, the kind of united front both he and Secretary Kissinger have been proposing to our allies has seemingly vanished long before the opening session.

France and Britain are racing around among oil producers trying to set up long-range barter deals which include massive sales of weapons. Italy has been making progress with the Arabs but so far has achieved relatively little concrete progress—not for lack of trying but it isn't in the modern arms business. West Germany appears embarrassed about peddling weapons to the Arabs but seems on the verge of a massive tank deal with non-Arab Iran.

France's Entry

Washington dislikes bilateral deals trading European arms (and machinery) for Arab oil. But Washington, as most Europeans are quick to point out, has shared with Moscow the dubious honor of the leading weapons supplier in the Middle East. And U.S. supplies go not only to Israel but to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon and Iran.

The biggest culprit into this superpower competition is France, which had already done good business with Libya and other lands. The French are really looking out in the military arena because they haven't produced a new type since 1965 and their next won't be saleable for years. Yet they've been unloading planes that are no longer the latest thing—like the Mirage—as well as their excellent tanks.

Michel Jobert, the brilliant and quietly determined French foreign minister, is now traveling about the Arab world. He has already guaranteed access to almost a tenth of Saudi Arabia's annual petroleum output for the next 20 years. This notably eases France's balance of payments problem and assures new markets for weapons and machinery, thus damping threats to industrial unemployment here.

Just what comes like Saudi Arabia or Kuwait with France's excellent AMX tanks is hard to reckon. Kuwait might consider them useful as protection against Iraq but, since Egypt

got out of Yemen, Saudi Arabia isn't threatened by anyone. There is no more active war in Palestine but there doesn't seem to be any tight guarantee that new French weapons sold to the Saudis can't somehow be used against Israel.

However, although such a guarantee was given in the case of French military aircraft sold to Libya, it wasn't fully honored. There is evidence some Libyan Mirage were used in the October war against Israel.

Moreover, since Saudi Arabia has been the treasurer for Egyptian arms purchases, Paris seems to reckon that its deal with King Faisal is a step toward developing two big new markets. A freighter was loading AMX tanks in France for Saudi Arabia the day the October war began. It sailed with its cargo—without any trouble.

Jobert's trip marks no new turn in French policy. The new turn comes in England, now in the middle of a massive crisis. Since the last Israeli-Arab war, Prime Minister Heath has indicated impatience with the Israelis and with U.S. efforts to promote a users committee to face the Arab oil cartel.

The London Foreign Office is traditionally sympathetic to the Arabs. Now it has promoted Ian Gilmour, generally held to be pro-Arab, to defense minister. Some observers speculate that one reason was to facilitate barter deals exchanging British arms for oil.

Washington's known discontent with these European developments is met with strong rebuttals. The Times of London published a comment on Friday objecting to "Dr. Kissinger's practice of seeing Sir Alec Douglas-Home in a room at London Airport" as "trespassing and somewhat disconcerting."

"Perhaps something is wrong with his (Kissinger's) program or his standard of values. Certainly there is little dignity for either in having Sir Alec attend on him in some waiting room."

Such reactions seem to have produced somewhat lower Washington requirements for the forthcoming petroleum conference and induced a more flexible and tolerant standard vis-à-vis the European allies. One wonders if

more intimate consultation with this side of the Atlantic might not have eased the problem at the beginning.

Although we object to the theory of bilateral oil-for-arms trades, the Europeans are in far the more desperate need of fuel than we. It is hard to argue against their claim that what's sauce (in terms of Middle East arms) for the American goose is also sauce for the European gander.

'Godfather' Give-Away

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I am greatly refreshed by the words of Mr. Charles Bluhdorn, chairman and chief executive officer of Gulf and Western Industries, which, for reasons I do not wholly understand, owns "The Godfather."

Mr. Bluhdorn is just back from the Middle East and it occurred to him that "The Godfather" is showing in Iran for less than "Dr. Zhivago" 10 years ago. The reason is that the distributor is required by law not to sell at a higher price than was then current, never mind inflation. Mr. Bluhdorn points out that the government of Iran has not done anything conspicuous by way of holding down the price of oil, its principal export to the United States, and indeed to the world at large. "If I was to bid 1 dollar for a barrel of their oil," he said, "they'd turn me down. I think the price for 'The Godfather' is too low." And indeed Iranian oil is now selling for 16 times what it sold for 10 years ago.

The Rationale

Mr. Bluhdorn then mused about the excuse given by the Iranian government for holding down the price of movie tickets. That way, says the government, poor people can afford to see the movie. Mr. Bluhdorn is not in the least opposed to poor people seeing "The Godfather," but he wonders why Gulf and Western should subsidize them. There is no argument, he points out, against an Iranian Marshall plan—they've got the money. There are a "billion people" in India

who don't get to see movies because they are too poor. Why doesn't Iran subsidize the price of movies? The United States spent 20 billion of those old dollars to help Europe at the end of the war. Why shouldn't Iran now turn philanthropist?

And of course in talking about Iran, we single out the most obliging of the oil-exporting nations in the region. The others for the most part participate in the boycott that has caused the great scarcity from which, in greater and lesser degree, the world suffers. But all the world suffers from the extortionist increase in the price of oil, and Iran most cheerfully led the pack a few weeks ago by selling oil at auction and getting for it a price more than double the price of only a few weeks before.

It requires hard study to sort out the ethical and economic strands in the tangled question. But one begins by observing that the price of oil is high only in part because there is a physical shortage. That shortage is at least for the short term mostly insignificant. What there is is a contrived shortage, and this is the result of a clear act of economic aggression by the Persian Gulf oil states. It is a great worry how to deal with it.

The easy way is to throw them Israel, and swallow their price increases. That is no way to get either strategic satisfaction or strategic results. The appetite for control of that oil by the Soviet Union will not diminish with the humiliation or even extinction of Israel. (And the vulnerability of Japan and the Western powers will not diminish until an alternative source of fuel is developed, and we are talking 10-15 years.)

The figures for 1973 are hard to come by, but it would be approximately correct to say that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Iraq, the Emirates, and Iran among them imported some 7 billion dollars in goods. It would seem to me perfectly fair—just

as a starter—to increase the price of all goods purchased by the oil-exporting countries that have raised the price of their oil by a corresponding percentage. Thus a tractor that used to cost say, \$4,000, would be billed at \$8,000, after the last doubling in the price of oil.

(Now this of course would require a great deal of coordination. And that is never easy. But the principle is certainly there, because the least dependable of the victim-states—France, for instance—could be made to understand that, in the absence of a response of some kind, the situation is going to go quite out of hand.)

Here is one to chew on. I have heard it projected that by the end of 1974 the Persian Gulf states will have \$70 billion more than they can possibly spend towards their own orderly development. By the end of the decade, they would have reserves of one trillion dollars. With one trillion in your pocket, you can buy all the stock at current prices in every market in the world.

But of course money is no good unless it can buy you something. And for a very long period, the non-Arab world is going to be the producer of the goods the ownership of which distinguishes between the poor and the rich nations. And it is something of the order of the Bluhdorn formulation that we will need to ask out.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Rifles Always Ready

Rhodesia Farmers Are Living Perilous Life on New Frontier

By David B. Ottaway

CENTENARY, Rhodesia, Jan. 29 (UPI).—It just never occurred to us to get out," said the middle-aged, Rhodesia-born farmer, looking out over his sprawling farm and corn acreage. Sitting on the stone veranda, the home he built 18 years ago when the Centenary farming district was being opened, Humphrey, whose last name can be used for security reasons, appeared to have not the slightest intention of abandoning his farm lands under the pressure of guerrilla attacks. Indeed, the presence of guerrillas in the area, possibly even among his 30 farm workers and their families, seemed to have stiffened Humphrey's resolve to stick it out. But the price he must pay, at least temporarily, for his determination is living in a home that is being turned into a fortified camp, which he dares not leave for a moment.

King Orders in Election in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—King Baudouin dissolved the Belgian parliament today and called new elections after the defeat of the Christian Democrats, who had formed a new government. Mr. Tindemans, deputy premier of the outgoing Socialist-led coalition, told a press conference tonight that no date had been fixed for the elections but that he had proposed March 10. King Baudouin, the attempt by Mr. Tindemans, a leader of the Flemish wing of the Socialist Christian party, led today when the French-speaking faction of his party fused to join a new government. The three-party coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Liberals, led by the Flemish wing of the Christian Democrats, signed 10 days ago when a split developed after the withdrawal of a joint \$200-million oil recovery project.

It will remain in office in a caretaker capacity until the new elections are held. The coalition is composed of Christian Democrats, Liberals and Socialists, the dominant party in Belgium for the loss of the refinery, which they had forced the government to be ready in taking up a French offer. The Socialists wanted elections and not their way when the French-speaking wing of Mr. Tindemans's own party likewise indicated on a poll.

Backed by the Right, Mr. Tindemans had the support of the rightist Liberals, the third party in the Leburton administration. The Leburton government, Belgium's 21st post-war administration, will have lasted just over 18 months by the time the elections are held for a new 212-seat house of parliament. It had been beset by internal tensions many months, particularly between the Socialists and Liberals, who had difficulties stemming from differences between the representatives of the Dutch-speaking Walloons and the French-speaking Walloons on how regional trusts should be served. The refinery project had the backing of the Socialists, many Walloon Socialists, but ran into stiff opposition from the Liberals and the Flemish wing of the Social Christians.

Europe Reds extend a Hand to Other Parties

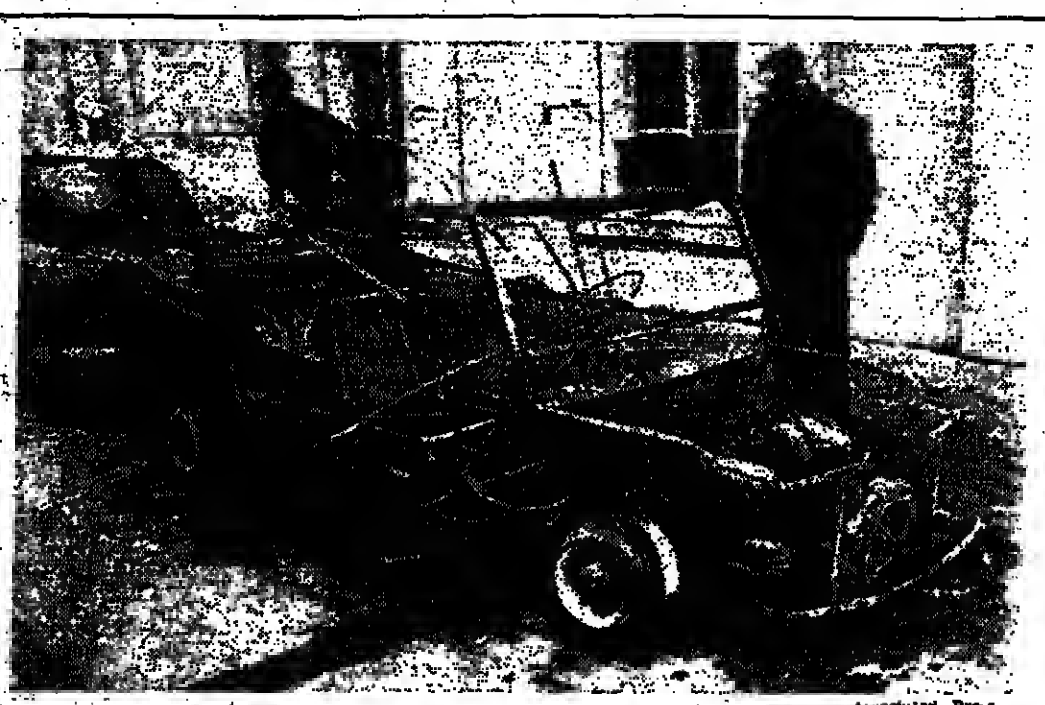
BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—East European Communist leaders said today that they would cooperate with all other groups, including Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, to protect their rights and give capitalism a new look. Communists, in a 20-page statement after three days of meetings here, said they would cooperate with all other groups, including Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, to protect their rights and give capitalism a new look. Communists, in a 20-page statement after three days of meetings here, said they would cooperate with all other groups, including Social Democrats and Christian Democrats, to protect their rights and give capitalism a new look.

Scale Matterhorn

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 29 (AP).—Two young alpinists climbed the 14,624-foot Matterhorn today, the first-ever direct, vertical climb of the north wall in winter. The Swiss and a 16-year-old German, who was 16 for the feat.

Deaths

MURDER. Ruth and John, 40, who lived in the home at the 1000 block of 17th St., New York, N.Y., were shot in the back of the head by a man who was identified as James J. Connerly, 40, of 1000 block of 17th St., New York, N.Y., and the Ann Leahy.



One of the Meharis burned Monday night in Paris; 42 cars have been set afire.

Paris Arsonist Burns 42d Car Within Month

PARIS, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Police searched today for an arsonist who has set 42 automobiles afire here in the last month. The latest incidents occurred last night, when two Citroën Meharis were burned in the 13th Arrondissement. Police records show that most of the 42 incidents since Dec. 28 occurred in the 13th Arrondissement, and that most of the cars were made by France's Citroën—mostly Meharis, a light jeep-type vehicle, or small, low-powered Citroën. The arsonist's favored method of burning a car is to slash a hole in the sun roof and throw in two cans of inflammable liquid, police reported.

Including U.S. Author, Producer Ponti

3 Are Sued for Film 'Massacre in Rome'

By William Tuohy
ROME, Jan. 29.—The producer, director and writer of the film "Massacre in Rome," appeared in court here today charged with the criminal libel of Pope Pius XII. The trial was postponed until Feb. 12. In deciding the case, the court may have to pass the first legal judgment ever made on the actions of a Catholic pontiff. "Massacre in Rome," produced by Carlo Ponti, directed by George Pan Cosmatos, and written by a Brooklyn-born historian, Robert Katz, 40, is a fictionalized version of the Nazi Ardennian Caves massacre. The defense won the two-week postponement today when Mr. Katz's attorney said the historian was awaiting important documents from the United States. An attorney for Contessa Elena Rossignani, 58, a niece of Pius XII, who brought the charges, had protested that she wanted swift action to suppress the movie, which she found offensive to the memory of the pontiff.

Now Living in U.S.

Four Former Inmates Depict Life in Soviet Prison Camps

By Theodore Shabad
NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Four men who served terms in Soviet prison camps, during the Stalin era and more recently, recalled their experiences Sunday evening on the National Broadcasting Company's television news program "Special Edition." The former inmates, who described themselves as political prisoners, included three New York area residents and a Los Angeles physician. They talked about their arrests, interrogations by the secret police, about living on a thin gruel of potatoes and cabbage and about being marched to forced labor under the supervision of armed guards and dogs. Tom Pettit, NBC News correspondent, was the narrator. The program, for which NBC constructed a 15-by-35-foot model of a camp, sought to document the account of the Soviet penal system by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn in "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956." The book was published in Russian in Paris last month and excerpts have appeared in the New York Times. A complete translation is to be published by Harper & Row in May. Two years in Labor Camp. One of the participants in "Special Edition" was Dr. Michael Devenis of Los Angeles, who was arrested in Lithuania at the time of the Soviet take-over of that independent republic in 1940 and was sent to lumber camps near the Arctic Circle. "Three men came to my farm," he recalled, "and said to come with them for half an hour. But I never came back for two years." Describing his camp experiences, Dr. Devenis said: "I had to go with the other prisoners to the woods and cut the trees or peel the bark from the logs. It was very hard because the required work quotas were set very high. If a prisoner didn't fulfill his norm, he was accused of sabotage or his ration of bread was cut."

Myron Mylo, of Merrick, Long Island, said he was a member of a nationalist group fighting against the Soviet authorities in the Ukraine after World War II when he was captured in 1947. He spent nine years in Siberian camps, most of the time in Kolyva, one of the most notorious camp complexes. In a description of camp life reminiscent of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's earlier novel, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," Mr. Mylo recalled in broken English: "When they take us to work, we have to keep five men together by hand, and we can't talk; we have to keep our head down, like this, and walk. About 30 prisoners were in a brigade, with five or six convicts and about five dogs." Another participant in the program, Roman Brackman of

Two Men Held In U.K. Murder

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Two men were charged today with the Jan. 25 murder of author James Pope-Hennessy, 57. John James O'Brien, 33, who friends described to newsmen as a playboy on the fringes of jet set society, appeared briefly in court and was ordered held for further preliminary hearing Feb. 6. Police said later they had additionally charged Edward John Wilkinson, 22, an unemployed Londoner, and would bring him into court tomorrow. A third man was reported still under questioning. Mr. Pope-Hennessy, brother of Sir John Pope-Hennessy, director of the British Museum, was beaten to death in his London apartment.

Obituaries

H.E. Bates, Wrote of RAF, English Countryside, at 68

CANTERBURY, England, Jan. 29 (AP).—H. E. Bates, 68, the British author who brought the peace of the English countryside and the wildness of war to his readers throughout the world, died in Canterbury Hospital today. Mr. Bates—his initials stood for Herbert Ernest—became a writer in 1926 after being fired as a clerk in a leather factory. He wrote more than 20 novels and scores of short stories. His works were translated into 16 languages and many were made into successful films and television dramas. During World War II, he wrote under the pen name of Flying Officer X. After the war, he traded heroism for rural tales haunted by a melancholy charm, like "The Triple Echo" and "The Watercress Girl."

Mr. Bates was born in 1905 in Kettering, Northamptonshire. He became a cut reporter but gave that up to become a clerk to have more time to write. From 1931, when he married, he lived in a converted medieval barn in the Kent village of Little Chart, where he wrote all his books in longhand. "The hand is a marvelous instrument and its communication with the brain is highly important," he once said. World War II brought him fame. As an official story writer in the Royal Air Force, he was sent on many bombing missions. The works of this period include "Fair Stood the Wind for France," "The Purple Plain" and "The Jacaranda Tree."

After the war, when he returned to his original love—the English countryside—he produced "My Uncle Silas," "Country Tales" and "The Beauty of the Dead." He also became an expert gardener and prize producer of begonias. He never missed a cricket match on Little Chart's village green. In 1958 he wrote one of his best-sellers, "The Darling Buds of May." This was a picturesque account of a family of junk merchants who supplemented their income as fruit pickers in the Kentish orchards. "The Mating Game" The book was filmed in America under the title "The Mating Game," which displeased him. "Perhaps it is a good thing," he said of the title. "Nobody will recognize it."

"Triple Echo," his last novel, written in 1970, told of a young army deserter who disguised himself as a girl and passed himself off as the younger sister of his girl friend. The relationship is shattered by the arrival of a rough sergeant who is attracted to the disguised male. The book was made into a successful movie starring Oliver Reed and the Academy Award-winning actress Glenda Jackson. "The Purple Plain" about the war in Burma, also was filmed, starring Gregory Peck. Enrique Zanetti GERMANTOWN, N.Y., Jan. 29 (UPI).—Enrique Zanetti, 39, an expert on chemical warfare and emeritus professor of chemistry at Columbia University, died Saturday in Livingston. In World War II, he served as a lieutenant colonel in the Army Chemical Warfare Service. He received the Distinguished Service Medal and was decorated

also by England, France and Italy. In World War II, he was a colonel in the Army Chemical Warfare Service, assistant military attaché in London for chemical warfare and chief of the Special Projects Division. Mr. Zanetti joined the Columbia faculty in 1909 and retired in 1953. Stanislaw G. Strumilin MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Stanislaw G. Strumilin, 96, one of the Soviet Union's foremost economists and theoretical statisticians, died Saturday, Pravda said today. He had been a full member of the Academy of Sciences since 1931 and a professor at the Moscow Economic Institute for 20 years.

Dillon Anderson HOUSTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Dillon Anderson, 67, former presidential assistant and gold company executive, died Saturday. He was a special assistant for national security affairs, and from 1953 to 1960 was consultant to the National Security Council. STUTTGART, West Germany, Jan. 29 (AP).—Wage negotiations for West Germany's 1.4 million public-service employees broke off yesterday for a strike vote when their unions rejected the government's offer of a 9.3 percent increase, or a minimum 130 marks (\$46), in monthly earnings. The unions, representing public transport, sanitation and office workers in municipal, state and federal governments, are demanding across-the-board wage increases of at least 10 percent. When the fourth round of negotiations ended yesterday without agreement, union chairman Heinz Klumker said he would recommend today that preparations be made for a strike vote. This followed the decision by the Postal Union, representing 255,000 workers, to organize a strike vote next week following the government's refusal to go beyond a wage-boost offer of 9.5 percent. Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who headed the government negotiators, expressed dismay at the threatening labor conflict. "The federal government is aware of the problems of workers in public service," he said. "But rising prices cannot be overcome with wage increases."

2 reasons why the price of SILVER may rise steeply

Two powerful forces are at work today which make a steep rise in the price of silver seem inevitable. First, the demand for silver surpassed new production for each of the last 20 years. And for each of the last 11 years the demand for silver surpassed new production by more than 100 million ounces. This excess of demand over supply is exerting a strong, steady upward pressure on the price of silver. During the 1960s the price of silver rose 50%.

Second, soaring federal budget deficits, record balance of payments deficits, and 37 years of inflation have brought the dollar to the brink of collapse. Henry Hovine, whose book now you can profit from the silver market, has accurately predicted the first dollar devaluation in 37 years, and the record gold prices, which are "the alternative are narrowed to either runaway inflation or a full-scale depression."

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Mariner-10 Loses Nitrogen

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 29 (AP).—About 20 percent of Mariner-10's nitrogen gas supply was lost yesterday, just eight days before it was scheduled to fly past Venus, scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory reported. The scientists were not immediately certain whether the gas loss would have any effect on the mission. Mariner-10, launched last Nov. 3, is scheduled to fly by Venus Feb. 5 and Mercury March 29.

Britain, France and Woman's Work

By Alan Tillier

LONDON (IHT).—Britain with its pending equal opportunities bill is a step ahead of France in trying to legislate a better deal for working women.

But the recent spotlight on Marie-France Garand and Anne-Marie Dupuy, and their power as members of President Georges Pompidou's inner staff, illuminated a fact little known outside Paris, namely France's lead in top jobs of all kinds for women.

A decade of having the president's ear has given Mrs. Dupuy and Mrs. Garand greater influence than some ministers. Even in France, however, such political power in the hands of women is exceptional. There is customarily a "token" female member of the cabinet; currently there are only eight women deputies in the National Assembly.

Yet the proportion of French women in the professions is high. Mrs. Dupuy, just named a member of the prestigious Conseil d'Etat (State Council), and Mrs. Garand are both lawyers. Any visitor to the Palais de Justice in Paris notices the flocks of women lawyers—political lawyers like Gisèle Halimi, divorce lawyers like Suzanne Blum, or specialists in crimes passionnelles such as the redoubtable Germaine Senechal.

The last census in France listed 1,400 female lawyers compared to 6,500 men; 12,700 female doctors (57,000 men); 12,500 pharmacists (13,500 men); and 6,500 engineers compared to 187,000 male engineers. The gap in engineering may seem huge but in this field is the highest percentage in the Common Market.

Women who shine in top jobs in Paris include Françoise Girard, editor of L'Express news magazine, Jacqueline Baudrier, head of a TV channel, Gilberte Beaux, director of the French bank of English tycoon Jimmy Goldsmith, Francine Gomez, the boss of the Waterman pen company.

Claude Servan-Schreiber, publisher's wife and journalist, explains the situation in the professions this way: "It's part of a tradition which dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries when women had their place in the arts and at court. This aristocratic tradition became a model for the bourgeoisie. Brilliant women from this milieu have always had a chance in France."

It is another aspect of the power of the French bourgeoisie. "On se tient les coudes" (We stick together), as Claude Servan-Schreiber put it.

Solange Michau, founder of the big Mincve employment agency in Paris, says French women going into the professions find

their jobs through alumni associations of the grandes écoles (top schools), through family or other personal contacts and sometimes through newspaper ads.

These women remain an elite. Claude Servan-Schreiber points out that a mere 7 percent of all French women earn \$11,000 a year and 1.3 percent between \$8,500 and \$11,000. "The salary difference between men and women at the top is even bigger than lower down the scale."

Most top jobs in management, financial control, banking and industry are off base for women, says Solange Michau. "Big business in France is conservative and misogynic. The pharmaceutical companies are the exception."

Takes away the traditionally high proportion of women in some of the professions and the women's employment scene in France is far from encouraging. The new equal-pay-for-equal-work bill has yet to have an impact.

In Britain, women's groups are looking at the opportunities bill with a magnifying glass. "One could drive a posse of prams through the list of exceptions," said Baroness Birk in the House of Lords.

Developments

Among developments in Britain have been the appointment of a woman as news editor of The Guardian and of a spokeswoman at the Foreign Office (the French counter this by pointing out that they have a woman ambassador, a woman orchestra conductor, and a woman can now become a prefect).

On the practical level, much is being done in Britain by a peppy Australian woman, Sue Appleton, 27, ex-lawyer and dancer, who

was obliged to work for 29 a week licking stamps and filling when she hit England four years ago and who now earns \$10,000 a year managing Graduate Girls agency.

Miss Appleton has stormed numerous boardrooms ("They practically fainted at first") and now places 400 women university graduates a year as accountants, financial analysts, engineers, marketing executives, personnel managers, solicitors.

"The agency has been finding jobs for debutantes in art galleries and publishing firms when the dynamic Australian took over. It is no good, Miss Appleton says, a qualified girl accepting a secretarial job and then hoping to move up. "We educate girls to aim higher and be more aggressive. For our part we will chase companies on behalf of good girls."

Miss Appleton is backing up her phone calls and personal visits to companies ("Elms and ICI are the best. ICI has given some super jobs to some super girls") with a provocative ad campaign—white lettering on black in the London underground to thwart male graffiti artists. Her "Why isn't Edward Heath a woman?" ad was rejected by the Sunday Times and London Transport, before being accepted by The Guardian.

There are no women in the big boardrooms yet, but 50 of the top 500 companies in Britain are going to Miss Appleton for top women. She considers accountancy "a fascinating career" and has persuaded accountancy firms to take women with degrees and then train them for top jobs.

In certain, rare cases women can play hard to get. A Midlands firm rejected a woman for the post of materials testing engineer and later asked for her after re-examining her qualifications. It was her turn to say no.

Graduate Girls is starting a trend in agencies for female executives. The "Delights" of \$8,000 a year have been conquered and Miss Appleton now is after a \$12,000-a-year level for women.

She says: "Industry in Britain takes three times the proportion of men graduates than women graduates even though a higher proportion of women graduate with first or second class honors than men."

There are signs that this aggressive "selling" of women candidates is attracting interest in Paris. French jobs specialist Bernard Courtaud is going to work in liaison with some of the girls-for-girls agencies in London and the first headhunting-for-women firms are appearing.



Sue Appleton
... Graduate Girls.

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The Tone of an Adventure Story in 'Papillon'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 29 (IHT).—Henri Charrière's account of his penal service and his incredible escape, "Papillon," an international best seller, has been transformed into an American movie (at the Quintette and elsewhere in French). Steve McQueen is the small-time Montmartre crook, sentenced for murder to hard labor in a tropical inferno; Dustin Hoffman is his fellow convict, a financier whose audacious swindles have brought him like punishment.

To dramatize prison existence—be it in Sing Sing or on Devil's Island—requires skill. The dreary prison routine when reproduced with unrelieved realism becomes suffocatingly oppressive—as has been recently demonstrated in the films distilled from Solzhenitsyn's novels. Franklin J. Schaffner has been more resourceful in extracting a motion picture from "Papillon," lending it, as far as possible, a pleasurable style, the tone of an adventure story.

Papillon, presented as a modern Jean Valjean, is dominated by a fever for flight. His initial attempts to escape are botched. He is betrayed by bribed guards; an abbot in whose convent he has taken refuge turns him over to the authorities. He is punished with solitary confinement, but his spirit is unbroken. At the end, he embarks on a raft of coconut shells on his way to liberty.

Celestial Court
As the script contains an inserted sequence in which Papillon dreams of being arraigned before a celestial court which



Steve McQueen and Dustin Hoffman in "Papillon."

condemns him for his wasted life. It is surprising that some flashbacks of his Montmartre days have not also been included. These—along with the sight of his jail mate, before being apprehended, transacting his dubious business deals—would have provided welcome variety. The stifling atmosphere of the penal colony—the exercise yard overshadowed by the guillotine in the center—is achieved with Zola-like naturalism. There is intelligent nuance to the character delineation. While the film is very long, the story creeps

along at such a pace that a certain monotony arises. The incompleteness of two American castings to avoid contrasting accents, Steve McQueen, haggard and aged for the role's requirements, contributes a forceful portrait of the dour, unrelenting Papillon. This is without question his soundest screen performance. Dustin Hoffman, who has also undergone such a change for the occasion that he is almost unrecognizable, is a wistful, black-comic figure, the perfect foil for the courageous protagonist.

"La Villeggiatura" (at the Saint André des Arts in Italian) considers another sort of captivity. Its scene is Mussolini's Italy in which intellectuals were regarded with hostility.

Here, a young history professor, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to Fascism, is driven from his classroom and exiled with other political opponents to an island. He is not harshly treated. His wife is pleasant and his wife and young child come to live with him. Meanwhile, a suave official seeks to brainwash him into accepting the new order.

This false friendship begins to cast its insidious spell, tugging the rebel. But then he discovers that his fellow exiles of more dedicated political convictions are often quietly murdered.

The conclusion is a rally-round-the-flag, post-Marxist message, banal and passé, hardly in harmony with the presentation of

the professor as a firm advocate of democracy and individual rights. Though far too long and weakened by repetitions and sluggish movement, the film holds the attention with its persistent picture of the Italy of yesterday. Marco Leto, the director-author, has shot it in black and white, suggesting a documentary. There is excellent acting by Adriano Maria Menti as the scholar, a man of action, by Milena Vukotic as the wife who urges compromise, and by Adolfo Celli as the subtle island governor.

In "Touche pas à Fenice" (Blasphemy) let the Normandy Marco Ferreri has sought to blast the traditional American Western with its bold heroes engaged in slaughtering the benighted Indians. The subject is certainly serviceable for caricature, but Ferreri's hand is so clumsy that the result is rather a burlesque of the spaghetti cow opera of his homeland.

He has cast Marcello Mastroianni as Gen. Custer. Catherine Deneuve as Mrs. Custer. Michele Piccoli as Buffalo Bill, Gino Tomassoni as a half-breed and poor Sergio Reggiani, naked, bald and skeleton-like, inhabiting a barren landscape as an oppressed Native American. The battle of Little Big Horn is prepared against the scene of the demolition of Los Halles and fought out on a dusty lot in the Parisian suburbs. All is grotesque, but nothing is funny in this wild, tasteless travesty that consistently misses its targets.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (IHT).—This is how reviewers for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Woman House," one of three feminist films now showing at the Whitney Museum of American Art, reflects "the longings, fears and dreams that women have as they wash, cook and iron their lives away," writes Nora Sayre.

In 1972 Judy Chicago, Miriam Schapiro and a group of women artists from the California Institute of the Arts transformed an old, battered Hollywood house into an environmental anthology of women's experiences—especially in relation to the home. The result has been filmed by Johanna Demetrakas. "Janie's House" is a "fine documentary" by Geri Ashur and Peter Barlow, says Nora Sayre. "It unearths the self-discoveries of a woman who married at 15 to escape the constraints of her own threadbare family. Later parted from the husband..." Now on her own, Janie acquires a con-

science she never had, along with the chance to explore the world and "the right to be wrong."

"The Feminist Party Streetwalks," made cooperatively by Herstory Films, shows a 1972 protest against the media's limited coverage of Rep. Shirley Chisholm's presidential campaign.

Plays

"Lorelei," at the Palace Theatre, is a revival of "Cleopatra's Brother Blotter," the musical version of Anita Loos's book which opened on Broadway nearly 25 years ago. Carol Channing, who played the Lorelei Lee of that show, again portrays Lorelei. "Basically the new idea has been to enclose the original story within a flashback structure," says Clive Barnes. "A newly widowed black and diamond Lorelei finds herself at Pier 14 in New York City recalling her button-fly-on husband Gus Raymond. And from then on she does nothing but look back, until the end." Reacting coolly to the show, staged by Robert Moore with choreography by Ernest O. Platt, Barnes says the cast is "unimpressive" apart from Miss Channing who carries the show. Although much of the material of the original musical has been retained, Jan Sayre has written three new numbers, with lyrics by Betty Comden and Adolph Green. New material has been added by Kenny Scharf and Gail Parent.

Scottie Bows Out

PARIS, Jan. 29 (UPI).—The appearance of Italian soprano Renata Scotti at the Paris Opéra, scheduled in "Il Trovatore" tomorrow, has been postponed because she is indisposed, opera officials said today. Rita Orlandi, Malaglini will sing in her place.

Found in Attic

Once-Hidden Civil War Art on View

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP).—A \$240,000 collection of Civil War art, hidden for years in a New Orleans attic, went on exhibition here last week.

The American Heritage Society, which owns the collection, called it "the most important discovery of its kind in this century."

It consists of 754 pen-and-ink drawings, pencil sketches, water colors and wash drawings by 56 artists. None has ever been publicly displayed before.

The works were commissioned in the 1860s by Century Magazine to illustrate a series of articles on the war by ranking ex-Union and ex-Confederate officers. However, the public saw only woodcut reproductions.

Bruce Catton, a historian of the Civil War, told a news conference that the war between the States was the first war in history to be "visually presented."

Important Role

He said that these pictures had played an important part in "helping to shape the war in the consciousness of the American people."

Paul Gottlieb, president of American Heritage, said that the pictures will be published in a book this fall.

Century Magazine kept the collection stored for years, before putting it up for auction in 1915. Most were purchased by Gen. William Cannon Rivers, a soldier whose career ranged from Indian fighting in the West to inspector general in the 1920s.

He packed the collection in three trunks and stored them at his home on the Esplanade in New Orleans. When he died in 1930, the works went to his son

James Battle Rivers, also an Army officer.

The younger Rivers kept them in the same trunks until his death some two years ago, and then his widow did the same.

Last Year

Last February, Robert B. Mayo, director of the Valentine Museum in Richmond, Va., heard about the collection. "It's one of those things you run into once in a lifetime," he said.

Mr. Mayo purchased the collection from Mrs. Rivers and sold it to American Heritage for \$200,000. Sotheby Parke-Bernet recently re-auctioned it at \$240,000.

At the time of the 1915 sale, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt bought 10 collection pieces which are on display at Hyde Park, N.Y. A dozen Winslow Homer went to such organizations as the Butler Museum in Youngstown, Ohio; Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts, and Cooper Union in New York.

the show it would have been the hairdos by Alexandre. They were more than adorable, especially the snoods curled around like Danish buns and decorated with tiny hair ribbons, sometimes to match dresses, and the wavy bob that showed under a turned back hat. For evening Alexandre showered a formal hairdo that looked like a diamond cladem.

love with the length Chanel hung to, her two cohorts should choose to hike them up just to cover the knees. The change broke the charm of those once magic proportions, besides which Mademoiselle's color sense was missing, the silhouette was too skimpy and the blouses looked as if they cost about \$19.95.

If anything could have saved

Givenchy's crepe suit.

One of Givenchy's looks.

Givenchy's crepe suit.

One of Givenchy's looks.

Givenchy's crepe suit.

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Givenchy Solves a Chic Problem

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Givenchy has the answer to a question that has been bothering women all over the world: What looks right but still glamorous to wear for those don't-dress dinners that are becoming so frightfully chic?

At his opening today, the man who dresses many of the richest, most fashion-conscious women in the world produced the most exciting solution yet to come along. His two-piece dinner pajamas and blouses are not routine but have a new look that women will love and designers will pick up everywhere.

The slacks themselves, usually black crepe, are so wide they suggest a skirt when they are in motion. Actually they are only slightly gathered and fall straight from a small, natural waistline. The smashing tops have big sleeves that grow out of the fabric without any seams and are worn pushed up above the elbows and flopping down in a soft puff. They are made of bright colored crepes or something gauzier with lame stripes.

The whole look, said to be inspired by something Givenchy originally created in his first job at Schiaparelli's boutique in the late '40s, is finished with a belt of tiny twisted beads, coral color, emerald or black.

One Part

Dinner pajamas, though, are only one small part of a collection that is not only lovely to look at but interesting to think about. You could see it a dozen times

without catching all of the little details, like the hand embroidery which makes it true Paris. Thank goodness not only Givenchy, who has always been true to himself, but most of the other houses have given up trying to design for mass success and have gone back to the dressmaking they do best.

Givenchy has made a major change in the shape of his clothes. They are all bigger and softer through the top with either extended and slightly padded shoulders for the floppy look of the dinner blouses or the dinner pajamas or actual set-in puffs. The skirts are slim through the hips but often break into pleats below. If a girl isn't skinny—though of course Givenchy's customers are—they can be a bit faunty-spangled.

Like the rest of Paris, Givenchy is promoting the afternoon. Somebody must organize a garden party on a grand international scale to show off his flower-printed organdies. They are just above ankle length, which, to my eyes, still looks more flattering than mid-calf, and many of them have skirts and sleeves that are cut in the handkerchief points dear to the '50s. In the collection they are worn with big straw hats and dressed up with Manx pumps with cut-out sides and silk heels. Many of the shoes are made of opalescent reptile in off-silver or pastel shades.

Further buildings for the afternoon were the silk print suits and the silk print coats over matching print dresses that the ladies used to love in the '30s. Under-

neath the belted suit jackets are monotone crepe blouses, always with above-elbow sleeves. The comeback of short sleeves is an important part of the Paris fashion story.

Givenchy shows fresh white suits of both linen and jersey, with the same short-sleeved crepe blouses. His coats are mostly the rain types for which he has become famous. His navy raincoat unexpectedly has white collar and cuffs. One white wool topcoat brings back the little round Peter Pan collar that hasn't been seen outdoors in a long time.

His silk print dresses are completely simple, often with just the small ruffled hems that started a world ruffle craze two years ago. One of his ladies must certainly order the red silk pin-dotted dress in black and give it to a museum. It is a long version of the dinner blouse, so simple and seamless looking that you know it must have taken a world of experience to create.

Chanel's workrooms have changed designers every season since her death, and this time the collection was done by two of her staff who were said to be closest to her and to understand her best. The criterion while all the suits and coats were still in the making, was, according to the press blurb: Would Mademoiselle have liked this or not?

I can tell you right now that Mademoiselle would have thrown the whole thing down the drain with a few throaty impressions. It's a high jack that just as the rest of fashion Paris is falling in

JEAN PATOU

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مكتبة النور

End of U.S. Capital Curbs Pleases Europe

Clyde H. Farnsworth, R.S. Jan. 29 (NYT).—The announcement of U.S. controls on American investment and trade abroad was interpreted today as an effort to give American trading sur-

though the action could to less business for European in the future—or at least more international competi-

business—European bankers the action in generally able terms.

ed Nixon administration had to get rid of the con-

No Harm to Euromarket Seen

Bankers did not, however, expect the move so soon, and the timing led to some confusion on foreign exchange markets where a strong dollar, reacting to good U.S. trade figures, suddenly weakened after the announcement.

The dollar's losses, however, were relatively slight. A Zurich foreign exchange dealer said:

"This proves the strength of the dollar."

Another Swiss banker com-

mented that this was a "step toward more freedom," while a

German bank said that "if countries which can afford it don't remove controls, then we'll never get away from them."

Essentially, the action frees Americans to spend more money abroad and permits foreigners to raise more money in the United States.

Alexander Lamfalussy, president of the Banque de Bruxelles, said there should be a "slow shift" of bond business back to New York. But he added that "this doesn't mean the end of the Eurobond market."

Kurt Richebacher, a director of the Dresdner bank in Frankfurt, said he expected American short-term interest rates to fall over the next six months and that with the termination of controls this relaxation will be transferred much more quickly to European rates.

"There is a direct link now between United States banks and other money markets, via the Eurobond market," said Mr. Richebacher. "This changes the supply conditions so that when American banks become more liquid in three months the effects will be felt rapidly on European markets."

Bankers Agree

Other bankers agreed with Mr. Lamfalussy that the market in international bonds, other than known as Eurobonds, will continue to function in Europe.

There are two basic reasons for this. One is that all other things being equal, investors prefer Eurobonds because there is no withholding tax on interest payments as there is on bonds issued in the United States.

The second reason is that borrowers in the United States have to go through formidable regulations, such as registering with the Securities and Exchange Commission, before issuing securities, while rules are not so strict in Europe.

Good Market

Many blue-chip American corporations raise money in Europe by selling Eurobonds to international investors, ranging from Arab oil millionaires to South American cattle barons. There has been a generally good market for these American issues, especially in recent months, as the dollar recovered its strength.

Americans will now be able to buy Eurobonds without having to pay an interest equalization tax and many bankers expect that for this reason the market will be fairly active.

Investment Fall Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Japan's economic and monetary problems will slow the rate of private Japanese investments in the United States in 1974, a U.S. congressional panel was told today.

Nelson Stitt, director of the U.S.-Japan Trade Council, told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee. "The rate of this investment may well decrease sharply because of the dramatic turnaround in Japan's balance of payments over the past year."

While Japanese companies and private investors substantially increased their U.S. investments last year, Mr. Stitt said, they still account for a "negligible percentage of total foreign investments in this country."

Equal Yields Seen

Although Eurobond rates are now a little higher than equivalent bonds rates in the United States, many specialists in Europe expect that yields will tend to equalize as a result of the new interplay of international market forces.

There was also some conjecture that the ending of controls would give a certain edge to international banks which would find themselves in a competitively better position than domestic American banks to make loans in the United States.

Domestic American banks have to apply the cost of maintaining reserve requirements to their loan charges. Additionally, they cannot pay interest on deposits of less than 30 days.

The international banks, or "Eurobanks," as they are known in the trade—frequently London branches of American or foreign banks—do not face such requirements. This could mean, some specialists speculated, that the London branch of an American bank could conceivably be more active in lending in, say, New York City than its New York City head office.

December Rise .5%

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP).—French retail prices rose 0.5 percent in the month of December, lifting the French inflation rate for 1973 to 8.5 percent, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The ministry gave these annual rates for other nations: Italy 12.3 percent; Britain 10.6; United States 8.8; Netherlands 8.2; West Germany 7.8 and Belgium 7.3.

The December increase was the lowest since the month of March, when it was achieved despite higher oil and raw material prices, the ministry said. However, the jump in oil prices is expected to show up strongly in the first months of 1974.

Belgian Price Index Up

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The Belgian consumer price index jumped 1.23 points to 118.13 in January from 116.81 a month earlier (1971 equals 100), the Economics Ministry said today.

The rise, following a similar jump in December, showed the continuing impact of high oil prices on the cost of living, informed sources commented. In January last year the index rose 0.85 point to 119.83.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Puts Off Expansion Project

Because of slumping big-car sales General Motors Corp. has deferred an expansion project at its Oldsmobile division in Lansing, Michigan, originally announced in 1972 and planned for completion in 1975. GM is also deferring a concurrent expansion at its Fisher body division plant which makes bodies for the Oldsmobiles. Meanwhile Chrysler Corp. is closing two major auto assembly plants in Detroit for half of February and March because of slow sales in big cars. A total of 9,500 workers will be laid off. At the same time American Motors Corp. confirms that it plans to increase Gremlin model production soon. The move will enable the company to assemble about 30 percent more Gremlins this year than in 1973, when it built 59,500.

U.S.-Japan Investment Fund

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.'s Japanese branch, as well as Nomura Securities Co., Sanjo Securities Co. and Dai-ichi Securities Co. will soon begin selling in Japan an open-end investment trust named United States Trust Investment Fund, Nomura reports. The Finance Ministry began discouraging Japanese investments in foreign securities early this month because of the country's deteriorating international balance of payments. Nomura officials say, however, the ministry approved the application from the securities firms to market the investment fund as an exceptional case because the applica-

tion was made last autumn. The fund mainly incorporates shares of U.S. firms listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Phoenix Gummi-Werke Expects Loss

Phoenix Gummi-Werke expects to make a loss of around 8 million marks in 1973 after another difficult year and expects to pay no dividend for the second year running. Executives board chairman Peter Weinling says European group turnover was 630 million marks, up from 568 million marks in 1972. The 1973 loss will be carried forward and is simply covered by reserves. Mr. Weinling says Phoenix hopes to break even in the current year and possibly become profitable again in 1975.

Ford Germany to Go on Short Time

Ford Werke AG plans to introduce short-time working next month for about 13,500 of its employees in Cologne and Genk in Belgium because of slow demand and a shortage of supplies from Ford in Britain, where the company's production is affected by the three-day week. A spokesman says about 4,500 of the 34,000 work force at Ford's main plant in Cologne will be laid off for periods of between six and 14 working days after Feb. 11. About 9,000 workers at Genk will be laid off for 10 days in February. It is still not known whether short time will be introduced at Ford's Saarlouis plant where workers were laid off for two periods of five days in January.

December Results May Foretell Slowdown

U.S. Leading Index Rises Only 0.1 Percent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—The government's last business indicators index for 1973 pointed to a sharp slowdown in business activity in months ahead.

The Commerce Department reported today.

The department's preliminary index of leading business indicators for December increased 0.1 percent, compared with an upward-revised 1.4 percent gain in November.

While not considered totally reliable, the index is regarded as an indicator of future economic performance.

During most of 1973, the index increased at a rate above 1 percent a month. It registered declines in April and September.

The Commerce Department has cautioned that conclusions should not be drawn on the basis of a single month's performance.

Nevertheless, the December increase was the slowest growth of any month since June 1971 except for the two declines in 1973.

Only two of the eight business indicators showed increases from November. These were the price-labor cost ratio and industrial material prices.

Declines were registered in the other five indicators, new orders for durable goods, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, stock prices, claims for unemployment insurance and building permits.

The average work week remained unchanged at 40.7 hours in December.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance in December rose sharply to 308,000 from 251,000 in November. Increases in claims are considered a decrease for purposes of the index.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Guy de Wouters

Belgian Shell has named Guy de Wouters its new president. He succeeds P. F. Cumberland. Mr. Wouters was previously head of the company's legal and organizational department.

Stock Prices Fall Slightly On Big Board

Dow Index Drops .69 In Lower Volume

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices began on a winning note today but backedpedaled gradually in later trading and closed with a small loss. Turnover was light.

Investors generally appeared to be marking time pending President Nixon's State of the Union message to Congress which is to be delivered before a nationwide television audience tomorrow evening.

Part of the market's initial gain was attributed to yesterday's Commerce Department report that the United States had a record trade surplus last month, which pushed the nation's trade account for the year into the black for the first time since 1970.

Also, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani reiterated that King Faisal will try to persuade Arab states to lower the export price of crude oil.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 0.69 to 892.32, while other leading indices also showed small losses. Declines outnumbered advances by around 100 issues.

Turnover was 12.85 million shares, down from 13.41 million yesterday.

American Motors was the most active issue on the Big Board, as it has been in several recent sessions. It fell 5/8 to 12 5/8. The issue gained sharply in previous sessions on interest in its compact cars and the report that General Motors was considering buying engines from American Motors. Brokers said some investors look advantage of the expected surge in the issue to sell out for profits today.

Colonial Penn Group was also active, slumping 4 7/8 to 38 5/8. The company said, "There seems to be a number of scurrilous rumors around, none of which is based in fact."

Savings and loan association stocks generally gained after reports of relaxation of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve and a cut in bank prime rates. Financial Federation gained 5/8 to 13 1/4. First Charter Financial was 14 5/8, up 1/2. Gibraltar Financial 14 7/8, ahead 1/2. Imperial 10 5/8, ahead 5/8 and Crest Western Financial 20 1/4, up 5/8.

Gold mining shares were mostly lower as Lullion prices continued to retreat in Europe from recent records.

U.S. Steel edged up 1/8 to 40. After the market closed, Big Steel reported sharply higher fourth-quarter per-share earnings, and boosted the quarterly dividend by 10 cents a share to 50 cents.

IBM fell 1 1/8 to 243 1/4, although it raised the quarterly payout by 6 cents a share to \$1.20.

Copper Range climbed 5/8 to 24 1/8. It declared a 12 1/2 cent a share dividend, the first one since 1971.

American Brands rose 1 3/8 to 37 7/8. The company reported higher earnings and raised the quarterly dividend.

General Motors rose 1 1/8 to 51 1/2.

Metlock lost a point to 78 despite improved earnings for the year. Polaroid and Burroughs lost a point or more, while Atlantic Richfield dropped 3 5/8 to 84 3/8 among the oils.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index was off 0.08 at 86.82.

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS SINCE 1936

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The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 22 1/2¢ per share on the outstanding Common Stock, payable on March 1, 1974 to stockholders of record on February 21, 1974. The transfer books will not close.

JANUARY 24, 1974

RAYMOND E. JOSLIN, Vice President/Financial

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

RAYMOND E. JOSLIN, Vice President/Financial

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Nixon's Economic Aide Decides Not to Resign

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—President Nixon's chief economist, Herbert Stein, has said his long-standing plan to leave the White House next year will remain in effect for most of 1974.

Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers has postponed his departure in response to a request of Mr. Nixon. Mr. Stein has told the University of

Wisconsin that he cannot join its economics professor next year as planned.

Spokesman for the council said that Mr. Stein plans to stay in his post for some months,

As recently as a month ago, Mr. Stein publicly reaffirmed his plan to leave the government by Feb. 28.

It is understood that his staying reflects more the President's wishes than his own. When asked, a spokesman denied that Mr. Stein's decision is connected to the President's Watergate political woes.

According to some reports, the White House has been anxious to head off resignations of high officials, lest it appear the Nixon administration is being deserted because of the Watergate scandal.



Herbert Stein

Mainly Due to Rise in Yen's Value

Japan Payments Hit Record Deficit in '73

SEOUL, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—Japan suffered a record balance-of-payments deficit in 1973 equivalent to \$10.07 billion, the Finance Ministry said today in a final report.

This year, Japan had a \$4.74-billion payments surplus, and in the country's external accounts were in the black by a \$7.68 billion.

Sharp turnaround for 1973 mainly due to an increase in the value of the yen to 363.40 to the dollar for most of 1973 from the dollar for all of 1972, from 360 to the dollar until August 1971.

Last year, as Japan's foreign exchange outflows became and as sharply higher for crude oil, the deficit for Japan's import payment outlook for 1974, the yen slipped back in the first 275 to the dollar in November, then to 280 two weeks later and finally to 330 in first week of January.

Many businessmen in Tokyo expect the yen to decline, but the Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan appear determined to hold the line at the present level as far as possible.

As far as the Japanese government has not attempted to renege controls on imports, and makers have said they do intend to do so in the future if the overall payments balance continues to deteriorate.

The business community is not sure, however, and in recent one of two industry leaders been quoted in local press as saying they believe restraints might eventually prove necessary.

Japan's trade surplus slipped 3.74 billion in 1973 from a record \$9.97 billion in 1972. While this, mainly due to the basis of price, managed a substantial 29 percent gain to \$36.19 billion, imports surged 70 percent to \$24.6 billion.

The jump in expenditures for goods resulted from an 85-the-board gain in imports and from higher prices for many primary commodities such as food grains, rubber, oil, and wool.

Overall payments balance showed deeply into deficit year by a record \$9.75-billion outflow of long-term account was only \$4.49 billion, government officials said. The

capital drain reflected a big jump in overseas lending by Japanese commercial banks, higher foreign aid disbursements, the extension of substantial credits to purchasers of Japanese exports, a rise in direct investment abroad by Japanese companies, net purchases of foreign securities by Japanese citizens and net sales of Japanese securities by foreigners.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry today revived its foreign currency concentration system to help curb speculative activities by Japanese companies on the local foreign exchange market.

Ministry officials said the revived controls will require firms such as insurance, trading and shipping companies to reduce their foreign-exchange deposits to the month-end average level during the October-December period by Feb. 28. The system also calls for securities firms to convert any foreign exchange receipts to yen within seven business days after such transactions take place.

They said the controls are expected to make about \$300 million to \$400 million available to the Tokyo foreign exchange market.

Investment Fall Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—Japan's economic and monetary problems will slow the rate of private Japanese investments in the United States in 1974, a U.S. congressional panel was told today.

Nelson Stitt, director of the U.S.-Japan Trade Council, told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee. "The rate of this investment may well decrease sharply because of the dramatic turnaround in Japan's balance of payments over the past year."

While Japanese companies and private investors substantially increased their U.S. investments last year, Mr. Stitt said, they still account for a "negligible percentage of total foreign investments in this country."

Tokyo to Curb Exports Of Goods to Benelux, Italy

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ).—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry today invoked the country's trade control law on Feb. 4 to curb the exports of tape recorders and radios to four European countries.

MITI officials said the four countries are Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy. They said the Japanese government agreed to the export controls late last year at the request of the importing countries.

Officials said the government will formally decide upon this invocation of the law tomorrow at a cabinet meeting. The officials declined to provide specific figures for the export controls.

In the first nine months of 1973, Japan exported 1,334,479 radio sets, tape recorders and auxiliary equipment to the Benelux countries, down 21.4 percent, and 77,749 units to Italy, down 62.7 percent, both compared with a year earlier.

French Inflation Rate Seen at 12.5% in '74

PARIS, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Inflation in France this year will probably exceed the 8.5 percent rate of 1973 and economic activity will slow down, according to figures released by the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry today.

"Inflation will continue in 1974 at a rhythm close to or superior to the present situation and the rise in consumer prices could reach 12.5 percent, while business and all other foreign trade will be affected by a slowdown," the chamber said.

The chamber said the price rises would stem from increased costs of oil and other raw materials. It said its assessments made provision for a further 20 percent increase in petroleum products costs in 1974.

The government floated the franc last week in an effort to stimulate exports and help cut the expected balance-of-payments deficit.

But the chamber said export growth would probably be limited. It said in view of increased prices, imports will rise in value

by 30 percent and exports by less than 20 percent. The trade deficit is expected to be about 11 billion francs (\$3 billion).

Overall economic growth would be in the region of 4.4 percent, the chamber said, and the average increase in purchasing power would drop from 6.2 percent in 1973 to 4.5 percent.

December Rise .5% PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP).—French retail prices rose 0.5 percent in the month of December, lifting the French inflation rate for 1973 to 8.5 percent, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The ministry gave these annual rates for other nations: Italy 12.3 percent; Britain 10.6; United States 8.8; Netherlands 8.2; West Germany 7.8 and Belgium 7.3.

The December increase was the lowest since the month of March, when it was achieved despite higher oil and raw material prices, the ministry said. However, the jump in oil prices is expected to show up strongly in the first months of 1974.

Belgian Price Index Up BRUSSELS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The Belgian consumer price index jumped 1.23 points to 118.13 in January from 116.81 a month earlier (1971 equals 100), the Economics Ministry said today.

The rise, following a similar jump in December, showed the continuing impact of high oil prices on the cost of living, informed sources commented. In January last year the index rose 0.85 point to 119.83.

Other bankers agreed with Mr. Lamfalussy that the market in international bonds, other than known as Eurobonds, will continue to function in Europe.

There are two basic reasons for this. One is that all other things being equal, investors prefer Eurobonds because there is no withholding tax on interest payments as there is on bonds issued in the United States.

The second reason is that borrowers in the United States have to go through formidable regulations, such as registering with the Securities and Exchange Commission, before issuing securities, while rules are not so strict in Europe.

Many blue-chip American corporations raise money in Europe by selling Eurobonds to international investors, ranging from Arab oil millionaires to South American cattle barons. There has been a generally good market for these American issues, especially in recent months, as the dollar recovered its strength.

Gold Dollar

WASHINGTON (AP-DJ).—The rate at which the dollar is converted into gold has risen to 35.54 from 35.50, the Treasury said today.

The increase was the result of a 0.04-point rise in the price of gold on the London market.

The Treasury said the new rate will be used for all gold transactions after Jan. 31.

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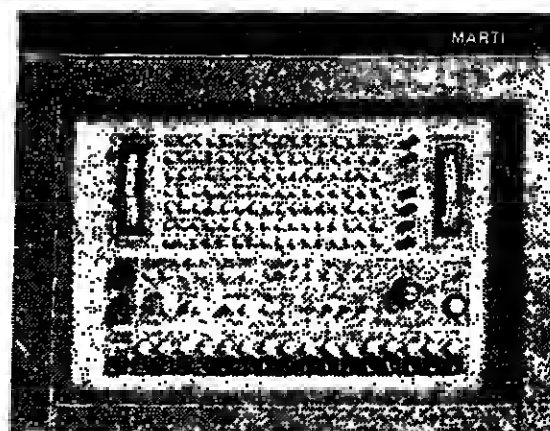
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The Treasury said the new rate will

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Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1974, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. in the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg-Ville, Grand Duché de Luxembourg at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy at the principal branch of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt, F.R.G. at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

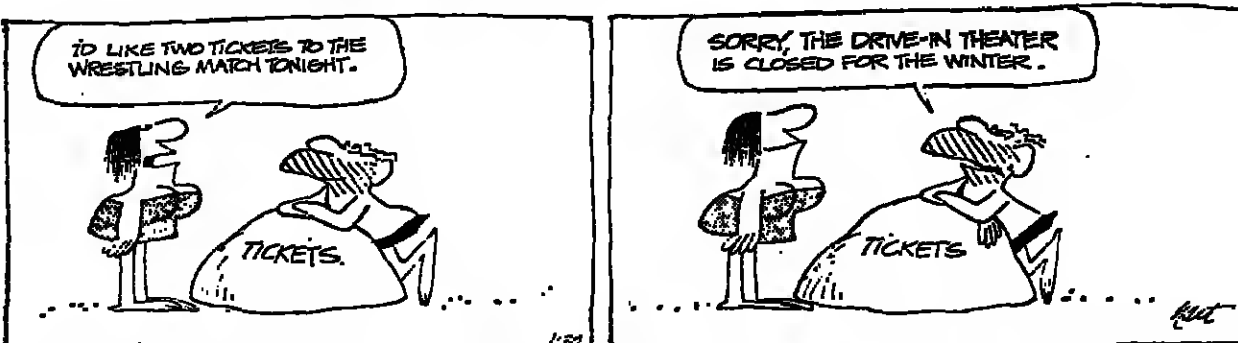
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Principal Paying Agent

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PEANUTS



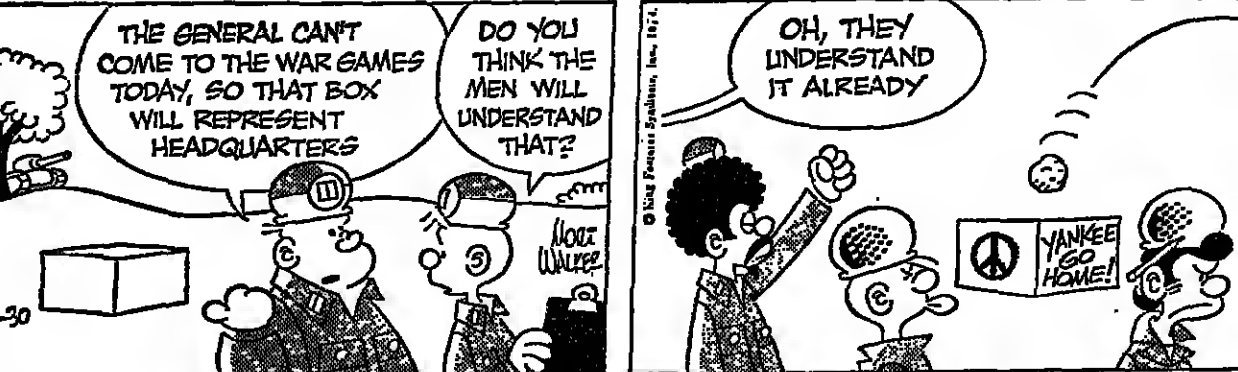
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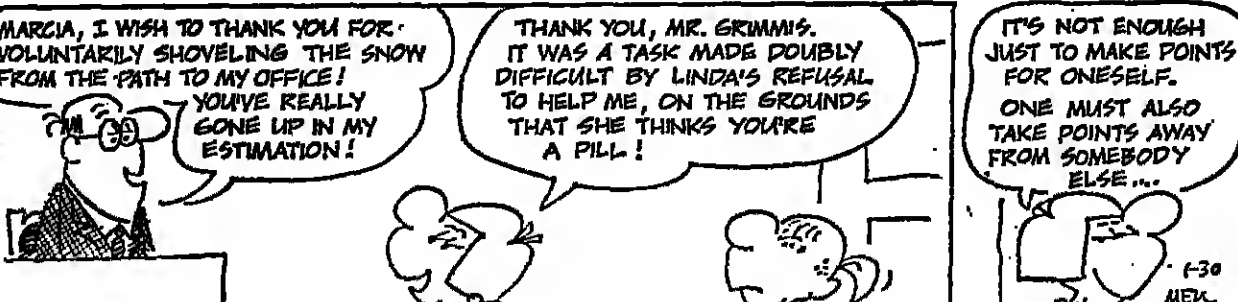
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BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The winning line of play in the diagramed deal is not obvious, and provides a good test for students.

Most players with the South hand would respond two hearts to one spade. However South took a conservative course by bidding one no-trump and following with two hearts. Game was still reached when North invited it by bidding three hearts.

The bidding suggested the possibility of diamond ruffs in the dummy, so West led the ace and another trump. South could count nine tricks, but the 10th was not guaranteed. There was an obvious danger of losing two diamonds and a club in addition to the heart ace.

There was no point in attempting to establish the fifth spade in the dummy—such a maneuver would help only if the

club jack was an entry, in which case the contract would be easy to make anyway. The question was to find a play that would offer some chance if East held the club queen and West the diamond ace.

South saw a safety-play chance and took it. He overtook the second round of trump with his king and drew the last trump. Then he played the ace and king of clubs, rejecting the finesse. If West held the club queen, the contract was still safe, for a third club lead would establish the jack and provide for two diamond discards.

South's play was rewarded when the queen dropped doubleton from East. He cashed two spade winners, discarding a diamond, and tried a diamond lead to the king. When this lost to the ace, he claimed 10 tricks. After the fall of the club queen there was actually a double-dummy way to make an overtrick: cash the spade winners, ruff a spade and lead the remaining trumps. To keep the club guard, West would have to bare the diamond ace, and South would lead his remaining low diamond.

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BOOKS

THE CASE WORKER

By George Konrad. Translated from Hungarian. A. Helen and Kurt Wolff Book. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 173 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Irving Howe

BENEATH the lowest rung of society live the speechless. They are the broken and deranged, the flotsam and the lumps, all those helpless people who have signed a separate peace with reality and now choose not to confront regulations, skills, responsibilities. The hierarchy of class crushes them, but they do not form part of it. They are the waste of modern life, and they are kept going, and kept down, by agents of the state whom we call social workers.

Modern literature has noticed them not as "cases" but as creatures. They appear as tragic buffoons in Dostoevsky, rasping comic voices in Céline, grotesques in Nathaniel West's *Miss Lonelyhearts*, a stamp of life in Elia Kazan's *Death Wish* to Brooklyn. But never, to my knowledge, have they been evoked with such intimate authority and grating clarity as in *The Case Worker*, a brilliant first novel by a new writer from Hungary. With this one book George Konrad, himself a social worker in Budapest, strides to the forefront of contemporary European literature.

Because it is an original book, one grasps at straws of comparison in order to stake out its originality. The claustrophobic atmosphere of unfeeling bureaucracy and torpid streets—a faint echo of Kafka? The bizarre gaudiness of the deformed—perhaps like Grass? A fashion upon physical defect and sexual assault—doesn't it remind one of Smollett? Such comparisons come to mind only to be dismissed: Konrad speaks in his own voice.

He speaks as a case worker, a fairly decent and competent bureaucrat whose job it is to record the pleas, the lies, the revelations of his "clients" and then send them to some hospital or another office or back to the street. A humane man, he is also a policeman regulating "the traffic of suffering." Who can cope with the battalions of misfits, the regiments of victims?

"My interrogations make me think of a surgeon who sews up his incision without removing the tumor." Something lies imbedded in the nature of things that is radically terrible, not so much evil in purpose or end, as gratuitously malformed. The case worker does his job in Communist Budapest, but except for the absence of drugs, it seems very much like capitalist Manhattan.

The narrator makes no accusations and places no blame. He speaks in a rhetoric of desperate grief. He is not indignant, who can imagine these shattered "clients" being stirred to revolt? He is not sentimental: who can suppose them to be models of innocence or morally admirable? They stink, they cheat, they lie—quite like successful people. Thrust into the endless web of their troubles, the case worker is shaken, implicated, drawn to their fumbling, stunned by their need. He must record everything, because he is "a burden bearer without illusions, specifically of the complaining type."

But it offers rather little of such traditional novelistic material as story and characterization. It has a plot of sorts, with the narrator becoming involved with an illot 8-year-old child whose parents have killed themselves. The case worker abandons his job and family, moves into a moldy room with the child, cleans it, feeds it, plays with it. "This child," barely able to communicate its desires and needs of urine, "has become my fate." What is the case worker searching for? Not solidarity with the oppressed, nor any response that can be socially defined. He has been acted by a kind of metaphysical vision, a persuasion of interchangeability among men. "I search for my fellow man, always certain that the chosen one, my brother, is the one who happens to be coming toward me."

This quest for the hidden condition of life fails, as it must, and at the end he is again a case worker, almost adjusted, regulating "the traffic of suffering."

It is a powerful book, and it gains its power from Konrad's gift for the vignette, the suddenly snapped picture, as if taken through a slightly overexposed camera. The graphic prose carries on its face a paradox: to paraphrase, with an expectation of pleasure or accumulation of suspense, yet a need to share in the faded journey of a mind seeking to reach its limits.

Necessarily, there are losses in this kind of fiction, and the very success of this novel helps to define them. The vignette, the prose snapshot, the virtuoso passage cannot yield us that experience of a sustained narrative that Lionel Trilling has described as "being held spellbound, momentarily forgetful of oneself, concerned with the fate of a person who is not oneself but who also, by reason of the spell that is being cast, is oneself, his conduct and his destiny bearing upon the reader's mind." For in reading *"The Case Worker,"* we are not held spellbound, we are not forgetful of ourselves, since the author is trying for other effects—the effects of a kind of ratiocative blow, almost a crime: before the extreme possibilities of existence. But what saves the book from mere shock is that Konrad believes overwhelmingly in the moral significance of other people's existence, and writes out of the conviction that the world, no matter how terrible, is still the substance of our day.

The materials of this book are of a kind that in recent years have often become the special property of documentary movies—we have even been told that the old-fashioned printed word cannot match the film for vividness. But *"The Case Worker"* shows that anyone doubts it, that language remains the greatest of human powers, with unrivaled capacities for evocation, parallel and echo. A notable debut, a remarkable achievement, and a vindication of the word.

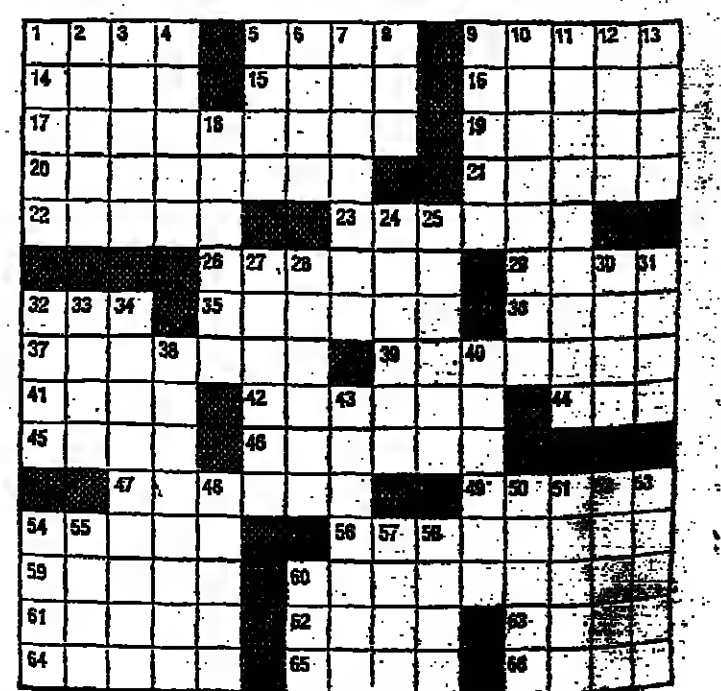
Irving Howe is professor of English at Hunter College and author of *"The Critical Point."* This review is abridged.

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CROSSWORD

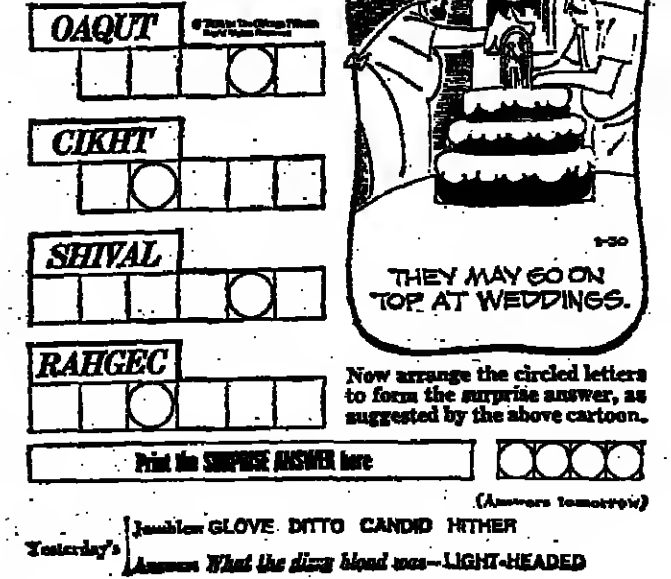
By Will Weng

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| | 9 Puppeteer Bill | 57 End in — (be even) |
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| | | 60 Funny line |



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: GLOVE DITTO CANDID HITHER

Answer: What the slim blond was—LIGHT-HEADED

مكتبة النهر

3 Years and 12 Rounds Later, Ali Finally Gets Revenge

The Decision

By Dave Brady

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Muhammad Ali punched Joe Frazier's face into a grotesque in 12 rounds last night and got revenge for a three-year-old fight with a victory by unanimous decision.

Ali had the formula that might win the first bout for him. He landed a series of punches that left Frazier's head spinning and his legs buckled. Then, when Frazier tried to overcome the damage in the late rounds, Ali applied his punches and held Frazier's head down. He was shouting "Al-1, Al-1" as he punched him.

There was one controversial side in the second round that got Ali a knockout. He caught Frazier in the jaw with a wicked right and Frazier's legs buckled, but Ali used it to take advantage of the score, referee Tony Perez might have heard the bell ring. Frazier, however, refused to clear his head and, when Ali resumed, Frazier was able to survive the remaining 15 seconds.

Frazier had Ali ahead by six rounds to five for Frazier, with one even. Judge Tony Castellano scored it 7-4-1 for Ali, and judge Jack Gordon, 8-4.

Frazier said afterward, "I think the fight was close." He insisted that Ali did not "sting" or "hurt" him.

Both fighters did a lot of talking in the ring and Frazier said, "Some of the words were a little bad. He held a lot and I fought the whole 12 rounds."

Ideal Formula

Ali had the ideal formula to hunt the force of Frazier's pressure. He raised his hands on Frazier's face with sharp, slashing shots, then held Frazier's head down to work on his body.

Frazier did "hurt" me a couple times," Ali said, and his nose bled. Otherwise, Ali was unmarked.

There were no knockdowns despite some heavy blows by Frazier. Ali was in condition to keep moving and Frazier did not seem to be able to break through when he caught him.

Frazier came closest to putting Ali down near the end of the eighth round, when he connected with one of his rare right hand

punches to the head. Ali reeled in Frazier's corner and his legs sagged. But the bell rang within a few seconds.

Frazier unloaded a crumpling left to Ali's head just before the bell in the 10th round, as his luck would have it.

Ali admitted afterward, "He had me out on my feet twice." But this time Ali did not clown. He did not have to because he was composed and able to do mostly what he wanted in maneuvering out of peril.

It was Frazier who seemed to be a bit foolhardy last night. He frequently concentrated on talking and grunting at Ali to show how unimpressed he was with Ali's punching, but several times took hard blows while doing it.

Without Respect

Frazier was booed even before the introduction in mid-ring and appeared to be bent on venting his hostility by teasing after Ali without respect for his blindness and unusual combinations of starting. With the right hand rather than the customary left, Frazier seemed to be trying to prove something by often standing before the bell, though he needed the rest.

By the fourth round, Frazier's right eye began to puff. He sank sapping punches into Ali's belly, but it was a trim waistline Ali brought into the bout at 212 pounds. His fleetness made it unnecessary to take as many body blows as he did on March 8, 1971, when he simply ran out of energy.

There was evidence that Ali has slipped, some. He caught numbing belts to the head that he used to merely lean away from or parry with his arms.

But Frazier was more betrayed by the passage of time. He scored mostly by swinging desperately over the top of Ali's defense, frequently on the third or fourth punch of a series.

Despite some indifferent showings in 13 previous bouts since March, 1971, Ali at age 32 looked last night as though his career is far from over.

George Foreman, who took the heavyweight title from Frazier, was in attendance, and Ali took note of that afterward with a taunt.

Asked if he would fight Frazier again, Ali said, "Yes, I would give him all the chances he wants. He is not like Foreman, who fights out of the country once every two years."

Better Fight

Ali insisted that this was a better fight than the first one with Frazier. It was for him, but certainly not for his 30-year-old rival.

A breakdown of the scoring showed that in only two rounds, the seventh and eighth, did all the officials agree that Frazier won. They agreed on five winning rounds for Ali, the first, second, sixth, ninth and 11th.

A sellout crowd of 20,748 paid a gross gate of \$1,053,688 and millions saw the fight on some form of television around the world.

With each fighter guaranteed \$850,000 against 2 1/2 percent of all revenues from television, radio, and movies, they may earn as much as \$3 million apiece for the night's 38 minutes of hard work.

Aware that a bout with Foreman probably would top even that, Ali was understandably trying to make Foreman feel unwanted so that the champion would entertain no idea of getting a bigger end of the purse.



United Press International

The Dissent

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI)—This time they fought from memory. This time the officials said Muhammad Ali had won in 12 rounds, though many in the bawling crowd in Madison Square Garden disagreed, and one of these could have been Angelo Dundee.

"You gotta stop him to win!" Ali's trainer shouted as a frenzied Joe Frazier chased his man in the last round. "You gotta stop him to win!" Maybe Dundee was only trying to spur the weary Ali to greater effort, and maybe he was scoring the bout.

The card in this corner gave Frazier seven rounds, Ali five, with 11 points for Joe and 6 for Muhammad. I have been wrong in the past and expect to be wrong in the future, probably when Ali is 35, Frazier 33 and they do it all over again.

"I think we should go again," the official winner said afterward.

Joe Frazier (left photo) hits Muhammad Ali's chin during second round. Below, Ali scores hard right to the head in the eighth round.

"because we draw more people to an event than anybody in the recorded history of records."

At \$100 tops this time, they drew \$1,053,688 at the gate. Three years ago, 20,455 clients paid \$1,352,951 at \$150 tops, but that was for the heavyweight championship of the world. This was for a slug lang syne, and money. Nobody will know how much money until closed-circuit television accounts are in, but it will be a marvel if the gross approaches the \$20 million production of 1971.

Past Their Best

It shouldn't. Three years ago, these were undefeated heavyweights in the prime of youth and strength with equally valid claims to the championship of the world. Last night, they came in as former champions, both beaten, both past their best. They showed it. They fought as well as they are able. Perhaps that is better than most big men can fight now in the twilight of the sweet science, but any resemblance to their first encounter was coincidental.

In the first one, Frazier knocked Ali down and punched his face out of shape. This time it was Joe's face that was beginning to look like the West Side Highway when they finished.

It didn't get that way because of the power of Ali's blows, for as Joe kept telling him throughout the bout, the power wasn't there. But Frazier always has fought with his face, taking as many punches as necessary to get in his own heavy shots. And Ali, circling in retreat and taking potshots as he fled, hit that oncoming face often enough. He had to hit it, for it was always there.

Matches like these almost always stir debate, for followers of the fancy never have agreed on a basic question: do aggressiveness and heavy hitting cancel out several light shots when the shooter is running away?

The answer last night was no. The officials said so, many qualified judges at ringside said so, and of course the beautiful people who have made a part of Ali said so. (To Ali's credit, he doesn't count these people, but being there to scream for him has become the thing to do.)

Infinitely Slower

Especially to those somewhat removed from ringside, it must have seemed that Ali was leading all the way, partly because they wanted to believe so but mostly because he is infinitely slower than the crowd, crouching Frazier, even when his punches are glancing off gloves and shoulders.

"He had me out on my feet twice," Ali said afterward, "but I'm too skillful."

Not many who heard believed him, not even those who felt Frazier had won. Ali says things like that because he has to say something or stop breathing. Actually, there was a moment in the second round when Frazier seemed in deeper trouble than Ali ever did. A straight right to the side of the head made Joe stumble, but as Ali tried to rake him with a fustilade, Tony Perez, the referee, got in the way. Mistakenly thinking the bell had rung, Perez halted the action long enough to give Frazier respite if Frazier needed it.

Probably Joe didn't, for he came charging out for the third round, and that was the first he won. From then on he always came out with a rush, teeth gleaming hungrily. He attacked as remorselessly as ever, taking punishment willingly as always, and until Ali's legs gave out, he tried earnestly to dance and shuffle as of old. When caught he held, heeding neither Frazier's protests nor the referee's warnings.

The shrieks of the beautiful people, the feeling that any moment the stalker might capture his prey, the background of this rowdy rivalry and the buildup and the money—all this lent a considerable excitement to the evening.

Yet under it all, the truth was that these were gladiators of deteriorating skills. The bright memories were there, but the timing was terrible.

The Post-Mortems

Ali Says Camp Was Difference

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Muhammad Ali, gloating at press who suggested his nine had diminished, credited training camp in the Pennsylvania mountains for his victory over Joe Frazier.

"It's that camp that won the fight for me. Some of you might it was a publicity stunt," said, "I had been training some resort, I would have been in hotel food, signing autographs and not chopping down a building up my nine."

He was referring to his \$200,000 training quarters near Deer Lake. The camp features a huge building built out of logs, rugged terrain in which Ali had faithfully did his road.

He sat on a platform facing a row of reporters and munched a chocolate-covered ice cream Frazier, a piece of tape being a swelling near his right eye appeared briefly to answer questions, then left.

Joe was much better than I thought. You can't take nothing from him," Ali said.

He to give Joe another e. He deserves everything he



can get. He took it and had me in trouble. He had me out on my feet twice."

All then lapsed into his usual banter of superlatives, reiterating his standard comments about his greatness.

"I am just as good as I ever was!"

"I sure don't look 32, do I?"

"Have you ever seen a better fighter in your life?"

"This fight was one of the greatest events in the records of the earth."

razier Believes Fight Was Even

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—After losing to Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier brushed off notion of retirement.

"I don't see any reason why I stop," said the 30-year-old heavyweight champ. "I him again, you better believe."

Frazier said he felt that this was just about even.

"I got hit a couple of shots, but then I hit him good, too. I thought I was a little way," he said of the fight.

"But I think I won."

Frazier felt that he was clearly superior in the fight, but Ali's holding tactics took one of his momentum.

"I fought the full three minutes, 12 rounds," he said, "I'm holding throughout the fight and he kept complaining to the referee and he kept warning him, he was really done about."

Frazier spoke to Ali a couple of times during the fight. "I told him I was not going to let him go either way," he said of the fight.

"But I think I won."

Frazier spoke to Frazier during the fight.

"I'm gonna hit you if you hit and hold, and I what he tried to do. But I got away from him to win the fight," Frazier said.

At the end of the fight, he said, "One more time."



NFL Staggers Through College Player Draft

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The National Football League clubs, apparently wary of sudden competition from the new World Football League, staggered today through the second-longest first round since the 1967 merger as they picked the prime beef of college football in the annual player draft.

Most likely disturbed by the new league, which held a preliminary draft of 72 players last week, NFL clubs needed three hours and 45 minutes, including a 10-minute delay caused by a fouled-up trade between Detroit and New Orleans, to complete the first of 17 rounds.

Dallas, as expected, opened by selecting Eddie Jones, the 6-foot-3, 250-pound defensive tackle from Tennessee State. San Diego caused a mild surprise with the selection of Bo Matthews, a 6-3, 235-pounder from Colorado. And the New York Giants, also as expected, picked John Hicks, the lineman of the year from Ohio State.

Then the delays began. With clubs contacting players to be certain of their plans, most teams ran well through their 15-minute time limits before announcing their choices. At least a half-dozen clubs, less of mistakes after the NFL snatched away three top prospects, went into the final minute before announcing their selections.

Dallas' pick of Jones marked the first time the Cowboys made the No. 1 selection in their 14-year history.

Chicago, looking for a replacement at middle linebacker for Dick Butkus, took Raymond Bryant, a 6-3, 235-pounder from Tennessee State, and Baltimore and the New York Jets followed with a pair of giant defensive

tackles, the Colts taking 6-7, 249-pound John Dutton of Nebraska and the Jets picking 6-8, 285-pound John Barkley "as of Indiana. St. Louis, running the clock down almost to zero, named tight end J. V. Cain of Colorado, and then the mixup occurred.

New Orleans traded its No. 1 pick to Detroit for the Lions' No. 1 pick and reserve center Dave Thompson. The Lions, however, claimed the deal was "not for Thompson and did not involve their No. 1 choice. Commissioner Pete Rozelle was asked to make a ruling. He declared the trade valid as announced and New Orleans was given Detroit's

The Crowd: There Was a Big Spectacle Outside the Arena, Too

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The strutters arrived at 9:45 last night, the tall slender men in their crushed-velvet outfits, a gaggle of celebrities, the women with sable coats covering their chilled, wet ankles.

But it was no replay of the first Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier match at Madison Square Garden. It was rather like a badly frayed knescope.

Oh, there was Barbara Streisand, shaking her head no at autograph-seekers. And yes, that was George Jessel. He walked toward ringside with a stub held in his

outstretched hand, vainly looking for an usher to help him to his seat.

But it was a younger crowd than the March, 1971, spectacular, and it was perhaps more middle America than jet set.

Outside the Garden, two hours before fight time, dozens of teen-aged boys worked a newly discovered hype. As each person walked up the steps at one of the entrances, he was told by the guards to "have your tickets ready—please." When a ticket appeared, a boy often snatched it and dashed off, lost in the crowd.

More ugly incidents followed. Once inside, guards again inspect-

ed tickets before allowing the crowds past maroon velvet ropes. It was approaching 10 p.m., and suddenly a few men dashed past the guards. Clubs drawn, the guards chased them. Soon a hundred fans ran over the fallen ropes.

"Don't the doors!" a guard shouted to the ticket-takers. No one was permitted in until order was restored. The escalators leading from Penn Station also were shut.

"Watch your wallets," yelled a special policeman.

"Don't you worry about that. I got my hand on mine all night," a spectator said.

The shoving and milling reached its height outside the building. The police issued more than 400 summonses to parked cars and backs in the area.

A heavy woman stood near the arena and sobbed.

"I was just held up," she said. She is a cleaning woman who had saved \$50 to buy a ticket—which was stolen.

Gasps and glances greeted the arrival of the grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama, William Parker arrived with a woman. They both wore velvet white coats with an Indian motif. Underneath, they both wore metallic suits.

"I had them specially made for the fight," Parker said. "What's this fight all about? It's about people. They're the same all over."

At ringside, two teen-agers were John and Caroline Kennedy, and the old man with the cane near them was Toots Shor.

And there were other notables among the 20,748. But it wasn't a night for parading.

Still, the sight of so many people, and their rush through the gates, took its toll on at least one ticket-taker. He broke down before fighting, sobbing and cursing. He was led off by a solicitous guard and replaced.



Two spectators at the fight exhibit a sample of the sartorial splendor that abounded at Madison Square Garden.

lege Basketball

Monday's Games

East

at 34, Southern Conn. 34.

South

at 73, Drake 73.

at 68, Florida 68.

at 61, Kentucky 61.

at 68, Tenn Tech 68.

at 71, Mississippi St. 67.

at 67, St. Louis 67.

at 67, Jacksonville St. 67.

at 67, LSU 67.

at 67, Georgetown 72.

Midwest

at 67, Ohio 71.

at 67, Wisconsin 67.

at 67, Northwestern 64.

at 67, Illinois 67.

Southwest

at 67, Nebraska 67.

at 67, Howard Payne 72.

West

at 67, Denver 67.

at 67, Utah 67.

at 67, Oregon 67.

at 67, Arizona 67.

HA Result

Monday's Games

at 67, Vancouver 67.

at 67, Seattle 67.

at 67, Portland 67.

at 67, San Jose 67.

at 67, Los Angeles 67.

at 67, San Francisco 67.

at 67, Oakland 67.

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Observer

Precious Few Diminish

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—If Secretary of the Treasury Shultz quits, and he is said to be ready to go, President Nixon may have to resign after all, not because of Watergate but because he is running out of people to run the government.

At present, with Secretary Shultz still working, the Nixon administration is made up of 10 persons. On June 18, 1972, the eve of the Watergate burglary, the administration by contrast had a payroll of 7,262 persons in the White House alone, and this did not include 3,722 White House people who had been temporarily assigned to the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

The 10 who are left are President Nixon, Gen. Haig, Ronald Ziegler, Rose Mary Woods, Gerald Warren, Henry Kissinger, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger, Roy Ash, William Simon and Shultz. It is hard to see how the government can go on if even one quits. Consider their present division of responsibilities.

Shultz handles the economy. Kissinger deals with foreigners. Simon manages the oil shortage. Schlesinger operates the military and Ash keeps them on their toes by trying to get ahead of them all in the struggle for power.

A struggle for power has to go on in every administration, or it would not be an administration. No exception can be allowed for the present administration, although sensible persons may observe that it has practically no power left to be struggled for. As long as the struggle goes on, however, the administration will continue, the illusion of power can be maintained. It is Ash's task to do so.

President Nixon, Gen. Haig, Miss Woods, Ziegler and Warren make up what is called the "White House." The President launches and cancels operations, such as Operation Candor, Operation Cut the Candor, Operation Hang Tough, Operation Fight Like Hell and so forth.

Gen. Haig hires and fires lawyers, Miss Woods works in tape recorders, Ziegler deals with the press, polish the brass, do the

cooking and shopping, keep the windows washed and tell the President he is looking great.

Obviously, we have here a very delicate division of tasks. If Shultz pulls out, it might seem easy to move Ash into his job. Not so. For one thing, Shultz's job may be the most powerful of the 10. If Ash, whose job is struggling for power, were to get such a vital position, everyone would say that he had won the Washington power struggle.

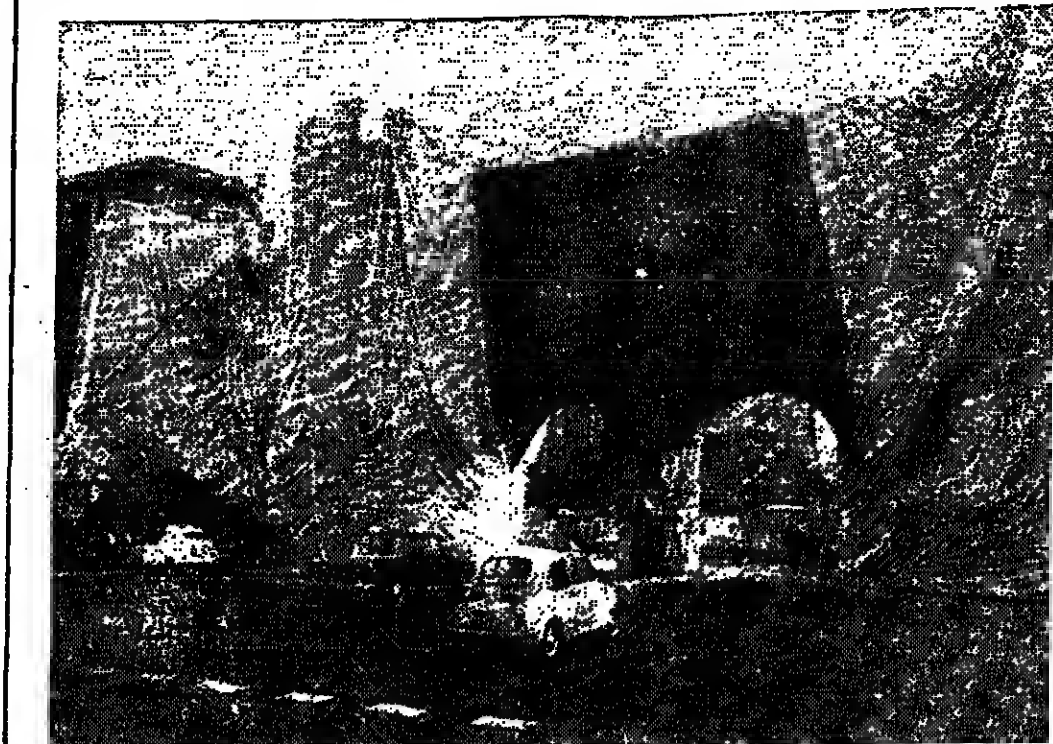
This would probably result in resignations by Gen. Haig, Simon and Miss Woods, all of whom would feel that their powers had been reduced. Then, besides having to find somebody to handle the economy, the administration would have to come up with a new oil crisis manager, somebody who can hire and fire lawyers and a new tape handler.

Unfortunately, Ash must stay where he is. Nor can Secretary Schlesinger be moved from the Pentagon to the economy, since the only man who could possibly succeed him, Secretary Kissinger, would then be in the position of having to spy on himself in order to keep the Joint Chiefs of Staff abreast of his thinking. Kissinger is known to believe that spying on himself is dehumanizing.

The ideal solution would be to find a new person willing to come into the administration. Feelers which have been put to a number of distinguished persons have not produced a result. Kissinger's offer, for example, is reliably said to have been rejected while he would be honored to serve in the administration he, unfortunately, has a prior engagement to attend the opera in Milan.

Great pressure is being put on Julius N. Eisenhower to fill Shultz's shoes, and she may accept. Warren and Ziegler might conceivably be persuaded to add Shultz's job to their many other duties, although this is doubtful. Both of them did a lot of ugly work about resigning a few weeks ago when they were told they would have to start doing the White House plumbing repairs and flying the helicopters to Camp David.

Another solution, of course, would be to drop the economy altogether, and leaving the shape of it, this may be the sensible way out.



The Success of Worldwide Franchising—and an Exception

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK (NYT)—The beaming, bearded face of Kentucky's Col. Harlan Sanders is a familiar billboard sight in Hong Kong; McDonald's is booming on the Chinese. Even in the remote corners of the world, franchising—everything from household-rentals to pizza—is becoming big business.

Fast-food franchising, the most widespread form, has been most successful in such unlikely areas as Asia, and least profitable in one country that cherishes its home cooking—Italy. McDonald's officials, after two years of test-marketing, concluded that they "could not at present recommend Italy" for the Big Mac.

A similar hamburger-and-variety chain, Wimpy, which is highly successful both at home in Britain and in other countries, has sustained such heavy losses that it may close its two-year-old Rome outlet.

Just why Italy is an exception to the worldwide franchise success story is partly a matter of taste, and partly of law—or, rather, nonexistence of law. No legislation regulates franchise

contracts in Italy, and it is extremely difficult to obtain a license to start any kind of retail business. In addition, pressure from small, independent businesses against chain operations is strong and discouraging.

Besides, as an American legal consultant in Milan, Ted Coshner, put it, "Italian eating habits are parochial, and [they] don't take well to new foods."

At the other end of the acceptance spectrum is Japan, a country noted for its enthusiastic assimilation of the technology, artifacts and oddities of other cultures.

The McDonald's in downtown Tokyo "is exactly the same as American McDonald's," said Kase Watanabe of Japan's McDonald's. "Even from the size of chairs for the chocolate shake to the color of the waste baskets." Employees even speak English to satisfy Japan's "gaijin," or foreigner, complex.

Western franchisers have been quick to exploit this eager market. Col. Sanders first appeared in 1971, and now has 100 outlets with annual sales of \$18

million. McDonald's, with 39 company-owned outlets scattered in Japan's urban areas, is not yet franchised, but the Osaka restaurant has hit the highest sales figure of any of the thousands around the world—\$17 per minute in June, 1973.

There are also 33 flourishing Wimpy outlets, 18 Dairy Queen enterprises and 47 Diner Dan Ice Creams to vary the traditional Japanese diet. The first

legislation regulating franchising was passed last August, although sales account for only 5 to 7 percent of Japan's total retail sales, according to McDonald's.

Franchising under another name has flourished in Australia for some time, in dressmaking, cosmetics and even houseware-rentals.

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ANTIQUE COVER-UP

Christo Javacheff, the Bulgarian-born (1935) artist with a penchant for covering things up, is back at it again. This time it is the Aurelian Wall at Porta Pinciana in Rome. He said that he intended "to recall the attention of the spectator; before the metamorphosis of the object, to the reality and mystery of the object." Among his other cover-ups: La Scala in Milan. Christo is the artist who draped a 250,000-square-foot curtain across Grand Canyon in Colorado in 1971.

PEOPLE: Margot Fonteyn to Dance For Chile's Reconstruction

Dame Margot Fonteyn, the British ballerina, is in Santiago to dance in two gala performances, organized by Chile's rightist military junta to gather funds for "national reconstruction." Helms Bost, star of the Bavarian State Ballet, will be her partner. Dame Margot made an appearance in Santiago last November, two months after the overthrow of Marxist President Salvador Allende, also in aid of Chilean reconstruction.



Margot Fonteyn

People reader Robert Mott of Geneva protests (and rightly) that People is all wrong about Salinas, Salinas and the late John Steinbeck (DIT, Jan. 26-27). Mott was "born within spitting distance of Salinas, Kansas, and grew up within a morning's drive of Salinas, Calif. It was the latter in which Steinbeck grew up." All of which puts the Steinbeck restaurant in California—and not in Kansas, as reported in the first edition of the DIT.

An Italian civil servant has filed a suit complaining that he gets too much pay for too little work. "I spend my eight hours in almost complete idleness," said Ciro Villano of Genoa, an architect's assistant for the state-owned expressway complex. "And my pay is \$60,000 a year." He asked for more work. A Genoa court is considering the case.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is skiing in Switzerland before attending the three-day Club of Rome meeting in Salzburg, Austria, beginning Feb. 3. He will be in St. Moritz for the start of the world ski championships on Feb. 2. Mr. Trudeau is taking a separate vacation in the Caribbees.

Actress Jane Russell, 52, will marry Santa Maria, Calif., real estate broker John Calvin Peoples, 47, they took out a wedding license Monday. Miss Russell, who gained fame in the early 1940s in the Howard Hughes film, "Outlaw," was previously married to pro football player Bob Waterfield. Their 25-year marriage ended in divorce in 1968. She then married actor Roger Karmet, who died three months later. Miss Russell has three adopted children, Tracy, Thomas and Robert.

"I made an absolute ass of myself," admitted Mr. Justice Faulks. He was referring to a

London divorce case in which he said of the husband, alleged to have kicked his wife: "If he had been a miner in South Wales, I might have overlooked it. But he was a cultured gentleman." The judge later apologized to the nation's miners, currently involved in a wage dispute with the government, after angry reactions began pouring in. An official of the South Wales branch of the National Union of Mineworkers said, "Miners are no more prone to kicking their wives than the rest of the community."

The world has a new doughnut-eating champion, Jerry Wright, a 35-year-old truck-driver, gulped down 28 of them in 15 minutes last weekend in Los Angeles, beating out 600 other entrants in the World Doughnut Eating Championship. Wright beat by eight the mark set by an unidentified person whose name, California, 1971, according to the Guinness Book of World Records.

Former chief justice Earl Warren, 82, hospitalized in Inglewood, Calif., last weekend, is reported to be in good condition by his son-in-law, Stuart Brian. His illness isn't considered serious.

Marlene Dietrich is in a Houston hospital for surgery on her leg, her agent said last week. The actress, who has suffered a fall in Washington several weeks ago, has not healed. "She's a trouper," he said, "and she wanted to keep going."

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